

EAST INDIA (KOOKA OUTBREAK).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22nd July 1872 :—for,

**"COPY of CORRESPONDENCE, or EXTRACTS from CORRESPONDENCE, relating
to the KOOKA OUTBREAK."**

India Office,
26 July 1872. }

ARTHUR F. HOBHOUSE,
For SIR HENRY ANDERSON,
Secretary, Judicial Department.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1872.*

CONTENTS.

From	To	Date.	Page.
Government of India - -	Secretary of State for India -	19 Jan. 1872 (No. 7) -	2
Telegram, Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	16 Jan. " (No. 1) -	2
Telegram, Viceroy - - -	Lieutenant Governor, Punjab -	16 Jan. " (No. 2) -	4
Telegram, Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.	Viceroy - - - - -	16 Jan. " (No. 3) -	4
Telegram, Viceroy - - -	Lieutenant Governor, Punjab -	16 Jan. " (No. 4) -	4
Telegram, Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana.	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	16 Jan. " (No. 5) -	4
Telegram, Secretary to Government, Punjab.	- - ditto - - - - -	16 Jan. " (No. 6) -	4
Ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	17 Jan. " (No. 7) -	4
Telegram, Mr. Cowan - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	17 Jan. " (No. 8) -	5
Telegram, Secretary to Government, Punjab.	- - ditto - - - - -	17 Jan. " (No. 9) -	5
Ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	18 Jan. " (No. 10) -	5
Ditto - - - - -	Home Secretary, Calcutta; also to Magistrate, Allahabad, and Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.	18 Jan. " (No. 11) -	5
Ditto - - - - -	Home Secretary - - - - -	18 Jan. " (No. 12) -	5
Ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	18 Jan. " (No. 13) -	5
Telegram, Viceroy - - -	Lieutenant Governor - - -	19 Jan. " (No. 14) -	6
Government of India - - -	Secretary of State - - -	2 Feb. " (No. 15) -	6
Telegram, Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	19 Jan. " - - -	6
Ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	19 Jan. " - - -	6
Telegram, Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.	Viceroy - - - - -	19 Jan. " - - -	7
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Secretary to Government of India.	19 Jan. " (No. 16c) -	7
Telegram, Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana.	Secretary to Government, Delhi	19 Jan. " - - -	7
Ditto - - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	19 Jan. " - - -	8
Telegram, Assistant to Inspector General of Police, Lahore.	Inspector General, Delhi -	19 Jan. " - - -	8
Telegram, Deputy Commissioner, Nalankalke.	Secretary to Government -	19 Jan. " - - -	8
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	- - ditto - - - - -	17 Jan. " (No. 17c) -	8
Secretary to Government of India.	Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	22 Jan. " (No. 18c) -	8
Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India.	Magistrate, Allahabad -	22 Jan. " (No. 19c) -	8
Telegram, Home Secretary, Calcutta.	Lieutenant Governor, Punjab -	22 Jan. " - - -	8
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Secretary to Government of India.	17 Jan. " (No. 20c) -	9
Mr. Cowan - - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	19 Jan. " (No. 21) -	9
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Secretary to Government of India.	19 Jan. " (No. 22c) -	9
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Secretary to Government, Punjab.	17 Jan. " - - -	10
Mr. Cowan - - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	19 Jan. " - - -	11
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Mr. Cowan - - - - -	17 Jan. " - - -	11
Ditto - - - - -	Secretary to Government, Punjab.	18 Jan. " - - -	12
Demi-Official Letter from Captain Mexico - - - - -	- - - - -	18 Jan. " - - -	13
Special Report of Crime, Ludiana District, on 17th January 1872	- - - - -	- - - - -	13
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Secretary to Government of India.	20 Jan. " (No. 24c) -	14
Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana	Commissioner, Umballa -	17 Jan. " (No. 25) -	14

From	To	Date.	Page
Mr. Cowan - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	17 Jan. 1872 (No. 10)	16
Secretary to Government of India.	Secretary to Government, Punjab.	24 Jan. " - -	16
Telegram, Secretary to Punjab Government.	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	22 Jan. " - -	17
Government of India - -	Secretary of State - - -	2 Feb. " (No. 12)	17
Telegram, Punjab Government	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	21 Jan. " - -	17
Ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	22 Jan. " - -	17
Officiating Secretary, Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	22 Jan. " (No. 20c)	17
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Secretary to Punjab Government.	18 Jan. " - -	17
Mr. Cowan - - - -	- - - -	19 Jan. " - -	19
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Secretary to Punjab Government.	20 Jan. " - -	19
Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	26 Jan. " (No. 26c)	21
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Secretary to Punjab Government.	22 Jan. " (No. 27)	21
Mr. Cowan - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	21 Jan. " - -	22
Commissioner, Umballa (Letter of Instructions).	Mr. Cowan - - - -	17 Jan. " - -	22
Telegram, Deputy Commissioner.	Secretary, Malodh - - -	16 Jan. " - -	22
Telegram, Commissioner, Ludiana.	Secretary - - - -	17 Jan. " - -	24
Telegram, Secretary to Government.	Commissioner, Ludiana -	- - - - -	24
Telegram, Commissioner, Ludiana.	- - - - -	- - - - -	24
Government of India - -	Secretary of State - - -	16 Feb. 1872 (No. 14)	24
Telegram, Secretary, Punjab Government.	Home Secretary, Calcutta -	20 Jan. " - -	24
Telegram, Home Secretary, Calcutta.	Secretary to Punjab Government.	4 Feb. " - -	24
Secretary to Government of India.	- ditto - - - -	2 Feb. " (No. 239)	24
Government of India - -	Secretary of State - - -	16 March " (No. 17)	26
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	2 May " (No. 28)	26
Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	7 Feb. " (No. 29c)	26
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	12 Feb. " (No. 72c)	28
Mr. Cowan - - - -	Commissioner, Umballa -	9 Feb. " - -	28
Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	14 Feb. " (No. 76c)	29
Forwarding the proceedings in the trial of Kookas.	- - - - -	- - - - -	47
Secretary to Government of India.	Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.	22 Mar. 1872 (No. 269)	48
Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	18 March " (No. 214)	48
District Superintendent of Police, Ludiana.	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Umballa.	6 Feb. " (No. 28)	49
Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	Secretary to Government of India.	11 April " (No. 1270)	50
Commissioner, Umballa - -	Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	8 April " (No. 123)	50
Ditto - - - -	Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana.	17 Jan. " - -	52
Mr. Cowan - - - -	Officiating Secretary to Punjab Government.	8 April " - -	52
District Superintendent of Police, Ludiana.	Officiating Under Secretary to Punjab Government.	5 April " - -	54
Secretary to Government of India.	Secretary to Punjab Government.	20 April " (No. 257)	54
Government of India - -	Secretary of State for India -	2 May " (No. 151a)	59
Secretary of State for India -	Government of India - - -	12 July " (No. 29) -	60

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE, or EXTRACTS from CORRESPONDENCE,
relating to the KOOKA OUTBREAK.

(No. 7 of 1872.)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 19 January 1872.

We enclose for your Grace's information a copy of the telegrams noted in the annexed list, regarding certain disturbances created by bodies of Kookas in the Ludiana district of the Punjab.

2. Two attacks were committed by these men: one, by a body said to be 200 strong, on Malodh Fort, during the night of the 14th January; the other, probably by the same body, though estimated at 500 in number, on Malair Kotlah, on the morning of the 15th. Both attacks were repulsed.

3. In compliance with the application of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, a strong military force was promptly despatched to his aid from Delhi and Julundur. Meanwhile, the Maharajahs of Patiala, Nabha, and Jheend, rendered prompt assistance, and about 100 Kookas, who were concerned in the attack on Kotlah, have been killed, wounded, or captured, including their two leaders, Lehna Singh and Heera Singh. The Deputy Commissioner telegraphs, under date the 17th instant, that tranquillity has been restored.

4. The leader of the Kooka sect, Gooroo Ram Singh, was at once ordered into Delhi by the Lieutenant Governor, and has since been sent, with two of his lieutenants, under a guard to Allahabad.

5. These are the only particulars we have yet received, but inquiries are in progress as to the causes which occasioned, and the persons who were engaged in, these outrages. It is conjectured, however, that the object of the Kookas, in their attacks on Malodh and Kotlah, was to procure arms.

6. We await the receipt of a full report from the Lieutenant Governor, and we shall forward it to your Grace as soon as possible.

TELEGRAMS.

(1.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 15th January 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

DEPUTY Commissioner, Ludiana, telegraphs the following:

"Two hundred Kookas attacked Malodh Fort last night, wounded Surdar Buddan Singh, and killed two men. One Kuka killed, and two captured. I go out at once. Particulars by post."

The crime shows great boldness on part of Kookas.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

(2.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872.

From Viceroy to Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

YOUR telegram of yesterday received. It is very desirable that the most experienced officer available should be sent to the spot to inquire into the matter.

It is of the utmost importance that the whole facts of the case should be thoroughly sifted and ascertained without delay, so that there can be no possible chance of the Government being misinformed as to the causes which occasioned, and the persons engaged in, this most serious outrage.

(3.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872; 11.50 A.M.

From Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Delhi, to the Viceroy.

ATTACK on Malodh by Kukas, already reported, was followed next morning by one on Malair Kotla. Seven inhabitants thereof killed; numbers of Kukas, 500.

In compliance with requisition of Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana for troops, one regiment Native Infantry, wing of Europeans, detachment of Cavalry, leave this morning for Khanna, between Umballa and Ludiana.

Deputy Commissioner has since telegraphed that a great number of Kukas have been surrounded at Malair Kotla, and that he has got cavalry from Nawab, but I have not stopped troops going.

Following on antecedents, these outrages show incorrigible conspiracy in leaders of sect. Country not safe whilst leaders at large. I have therefore authorised Forsyth to effect capture of Ram Singh and principal Sobahs. Report by post.

(4.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872; 4 P.M.

From Viceroy to Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Delhi.

YOUR action entirely approved. We shall be anxious to hear further particulars.

(5.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872.

From Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, Malodh, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

16th January 1872.—THE inquiry progresses. The whole facts, and I hope the names of all engaged, will be discovered. I go on to Kotla to-night or to-morrow. It is not known yet with certainty where the Kuka rebels are.

(6.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

16th.—DEPUTY Commissioner, Ludiana, telegraphs to-day: "The inquiry progresses. The whole facts, and I hope the names of all engaged, will be discovered. I go on to Kotla to-night or to-morrow. It is not known yet with certainty where the Kuka rebels are."

(7.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 17th January 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

COMMISSIONER telegraphs from Ludiana, 16th: "The European companies from Julundur have arrived. All quiet here. Seventy Kukas, very severely wounded, after
Kotla

057

5

THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.

Kotla fight, were seized at Sherpur, in Patiala territory; probably these are all. Former number evidently exaggerated by native reports. Ram Singh was with Cowan to-day, and has now been sent for to come in here."

(8.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 17th January 1872.

From Cowan, Deputy Commissioner, Kotla, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

TRANQUILLITY restored. About 100 Kukas killed, wounded, or captured. Patiala, Nabha, and Jheond giving active assistance.

(9.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 17th January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

DEPUTY Commissioner telegraphs from Kotla 16th: "Tranquillity restored. About 100 Kukas killed, wounded, or captured. Patiala, Nabha, and Jheond giving active assistance."

(10.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 18th January 1872.

From Secretary, Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

MAHARAJAN telegraphs following:

"Yesterday, 16th, at 11 morning, Sayed Nyas Ali, my Naib Nazim of Omergurb, arrested with only a few men with him, with great courage, 68 Kukas who made disturbance at Kotla and Mulodh. Among them there are 29 wounded men. Heera Singh and Lehna Singh, their leaders, have also been apprehended. More by dāk."

(11.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 18th January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, to Home Secretary, Calcutta; Magistrate, Allahabad; and Secretary, Government, North Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH, Kuks leader, with Lukka Singh and Sahab Singh, his lieutenants, forwarded to Allahabad, under charge of European officer and Gurks guard by this morning's train.

(12.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 18th January 1872.

From Secretary, Government, Punjab, to Home Secretary.

AT Kotla, on 17th instant, 49 of the men who had attacked Malodh were blown away from guns by the Deputy Commissioner. The circumstances under which this was done are not yet clearly known, but explanation has been called for from Commissioner. The other Kuks leaders have been arrested.

(13.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 18th January 1872.

From Secretary, Government, Punjab, to Home Secretary.

AT Malodh two Kukas killed, four wounded, and five captured; 68 captured in Patiala territory, of whom 29 were wounded, others since captured. No Government troops were engaged.

engaged. At Malodh Sardar lost two men killed and two wounded. At Kotla the Kotwal was killed fighting gallantly; seven men also killed and 15 wounded. Quiet restored.

(14.)

TELEGRAM, dated the 19th January 1872; 1 P.M.

From Vicaroy to Lieutenant Governor.

Clear the Line.—Stop any summary execution of Kookas without your express orders.

(No. 9 of 1872.)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 2 February 1872.

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 7, dated the 19th January, we transmit for your Grace's information a copy of further papers, as noted in the annexed list, regarding the recent outrages committed by bodies of Kookas at Malodh and Malair Kotlah, in the Ludiana District of the Punjab.

* Letter from Punjab, No. 9c, dated 16 January 1872.
† See enclosure of letter from Punjab, No. 23a, dated 19 January 1872.

2. In accordance with the recommendation of the Punjab Government,* and under the circumstances so fully explained by Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of the Ambala Division,† we have issued warrants under Regulation III. of 1818 for the detention in custody in the Allahabad gaol of the Kooka Goroo Ram Singh, and of 10 of his most influential subahs.

3. While fully acknowledging the promptitude and vigour with which the local officers acted on the first intelligence of the disturbances, we regret we have been obliged to question the propriety of the ulterior proceedings of Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana. We have, you will perceive, ordered his suspension, pending full inquiry into his conduct, in summarily executing the Kooka insurgents captured in the Patiala Territory.

TELEGRAM, dated the 19th January 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

THE following from Commissioner, 19th: "All at present known to have been concerned in attack on Kotla have been captured and convicted. Fifty were executed yesterday by Cowan, among them Heera Singh and Lehua Singh, subahs. Sixteen are now to be executed. Four made over to Patiala for punishment. Seven Kookas caught at Malodh, being in British territory, will be tried there by me to-morrow, and case sent to Chief Court immediately. No direct evidence against Ram Singh in this case sufficient to put him on his trial. Colonel Gough and detachment of cavalry here. Perfect tranquillity. Cowan's prompt action deserves praise. Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha gave signal help."

TELEGRAM, dated the 19th January 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

FOLLOWING telegram from Ludiana: "Sixteen more executed yesterday at Kotla by Commissioner. Four made over to Patiala. Seven, who were captured at Malodh, undergo regular trial to-day. Bailie still at Bhainee, which he has cleared of all males. One hundred and seventy-two, who came in yesterday afternoon and were sent off by me in parties to respective districts, except fifty, who, having no regular residence but Bhainee, are here in custody waiting Commissioner's orders. Smith from Lahore will take down Kahn Singh, and other subahs, to Allahabad this afternoon."

THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.

7

TELEGRAM, dated the 19th January 1872.

From Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, Delhi, to Viceroy, Calcutta.

YOUR telegram. Mr. Cowan's executions were followed yesterday by sixteen more, elaborately ordered by Forsyth after reaching Maler Kotla. Kookas arrested in British territory will be regularly tried. No more summary executions will take place.

From L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 9 C.); dated Delhi, the 18th January 1872.

I AM directed by the honourable the Lieutenant Governor to forward copies of telegrams, the purport of which has already been communicated to his Excellency the Viceroy.

2. It will be seen that on the night of the 14th an attack was made by a party of Kookas, estimated at 200, on the Fort of Malodh, situate about 20 miles south of Ludiana, belonging to the Malodh Sirdars, Sikh chiefs of approved loyalty and service. One or two casualties occurred on either side, and the son of Sirdar Mith Singh, by name Badan Singh, a Jageerdar magistrate, was wounded. The object of the attack was presumably to obtain arms, but no details have yet been received. On receipt they will be at once communicated.

3. The next morning a larger force of Kookas, 500 in number, attacked the fort of the large town of Kotla, capital of the Mahomedan State of Maler Kotla, about 30 miles south of Ludiana. Some seven or eight persons were killed by the assailants, who appear to have been beaten off with some casualties. A telegram from Lahore mentions that thousands of Kookas are assembling in the neighbouring villages to re-attack. This statement is probably exaggerated, and this morning the Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana reports that two Kookas were killed and four captured, while a large number has been surrounded at Katta, which may be a mis-spelling for Kotla.

4. On the news of the attack on Malodh, the Lieutenant Governor at once deputed Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.S., Commissioner of the Amballa Division, to Ludiana, to report at once the measures advisable to adopt; but before the departure of the train, the second report of the attack on Maler Kotla was received.

5. The honourable the Lieutenant Governor at once conferred with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and it was arranged that the 1st Gurkhas, a wing of the 72nd Regiment, and a mule battery, should proceed to Khanna, the nearest station to Kotla, to act under the orders of General Tytler, commanding the Umballa Division, where necessary. A troop of the 12th Bengal Cavalry accompanied them. Ludiana, which is now unprotected, will be strengthened by three companies of the 54th Foot from Jullunder, and a half-battery of Royal Artillery.

7. The Lieutenant Governor has directed the arrest of Ram Singh and of his principal and most influential subahs—Sahib Singh, Bar Singh, Lekha Singh, Kaha Singh, Brahma Singh, Jowahir Singh, Malak Singh, Man Singh, and Hukma Singh. The arrest of Ram Singh will be effected as rapidly as possible, the details of the capture being arranged by General Tytler, in communication with the Commissioner of the division.

8. The men above named, if arrested, will be at once forwarded to Allahabad, as his Honor does not consider it advisable to retain them in the Punjab. Regarding their future destination, the Lieutenant Governor will make further recommendations, but he now requests the issue by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council of warrants, under Regulation III. of 1818, against all the men above mentioned.

9. So little information has been received as yet that it is difficult to form any conclusions as to the course the Kookas are now likely to adopt. The honourable the Lieutenant Governor, however, has every hope that the measures taken by him will restore confidence and tranquillity to the country at once. He is convinced of their necessity, and trusts that they may receive the full concurrence of his Excellency the Viceroy.

TELEGRAM, dated the 15th January 1872.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, to the Secretary to Government, Delhi.

TWO HUNDRED Kookas attacked Malodh Fort last night, wounded Sirdar Budden Singh, and killed two men. One Kooka killed and two captured. I go out at once. Particulars by post.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

TELEGRAM, dated the 15th January 1872.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, to the Commissioner of Umballa.

MALER KOTLAH attacked by 500 Kookas this morning. Eight or ten killed. Send troops sharp.

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872.

From the Assistant to Inspector General of Police, Lahore, to the Inspector General, Delhi.

DISTRICT Superintendent, Ludiana, reports that 200 Kookas attacked Maler Kotla Fort. Few killed and wounded both sides. Thousands are assembling in neighbouring villages to re-attack. Civil officer informed Government.

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th January 1872.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Molankallee, Ludiana District, to Secretary to Government.

DON'T send troops. I have sent for some cavalry from Nawab. Two Kookas killed, and four captured at Madondhi. A great number surrounded at Katta.

Confidential, from L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 15 C.); dated Delhi, the 17th January 1872.

I AM desired by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to request that the name of Pahara Singh, omitted by mistake from my letter, No. 9 c., of yesterday, may be added to those of the Kuka leaders for whom warrants are required under Regulation III. of 1818.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 109); dated the 22nd January 1872.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 9 c. and 15 c., dated respectively the 16th and 17th instant, reporting particulars connected with the attacks made by certain Kukas on the Fort of Malodh and Kotla; and in reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the action taken by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

2. Warrants of custody under Regulation III. of 1818, against Ram Singh and his subahs (named in your letters) have been sent direct to the magistrate of Allahabad.

From W. M. Soutter, Esq., M.A., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Magistrate of Allahabad (No. 103); dated the 22nd January 1872.

I AM directed to enclose 11 warrants of custody issued under Regulation III. of 1818, against the Kuka leader, Ram Singh, and certain of his influential associates, who have been sent by the Punjab Government to Allahabad.

TELEGRAM, dated the 22nd January 1872.

From Home Secretary, Calcutta, to Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, Delhi.

WARRANTS against Ram Singh and followers sent by post to Allahabad.

From *L. H. Griffin, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to *E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I.*, Secretary to the Government of India (No. 18 c.), dated Delhi, the 17th January 1872.

In continuation of my letter, No. 9 c., of yesterday, I am desired to forward, for information, copy of the first detailed report received from the Deputy Commissioner of Ludianah on the recent outbreak of the Kookas.

From *L. Cowan, Esq.*, Deputy Commissioner, Ludianah, to the Commissioner, Umballa Division (No. 14); dated the 15th January 1872.

LATE on the night of the 13th instant, Surfras Khan, Deputy Inspector of Police at Sanehwal, came in and reported that, on the same day, a gang of about 100 Kookas of the Patiala State who had gone to Bhainee to be present at the "Maghee" Mela held there, a small gathering (at which probably 500 persons assembled) had worked themselves into a state of frenzy, and declared that they would be revenged for the death of Gyanee, a culprit who was hanged at Ludianah last month. Surfras Khan was present at Bhainee when this occurred. He stated to me that Ram Singh, the leader of the Kookas, went up to these men with a turban round his neck, and entreated of them not to create a disturbance, that they would not listen to him, and that Ram Singh then came to the Deputy Inspector, and reported to him that these men were up to mischief, and that he had no control over them. This occurred about 3 p.m. on the 13th. Ram Singh named Higgsa Singh and Lena Singh of Sukroodee, in the Patiala State, as the leaders of the gang. Soon after this gang left Bhainee, and the Deputy Inspector, notwithstanding the gravity of the report made to him, thought it sufficient to tell off a sergeant of police to see the gang out of our territory. The sergeant returned a few hours afterwards, and reported that the gang had entered the Patiala State and had gone in direction of Ranipoor. Not till then did the Deputy Inspector come into Ludianah with a report of the affair. I should mention that the Kookas are said to have declared their intention of proceeding to Muler Kotla.

I immediately warned the Vukils of Patiala and Kotla, and noticed to the District Superintendent of Police the gross negligence of the Deputy Inspector in not having had this gang followed up and watched.

3. Information has just reached me that last night, about 7 p.m., a gang of 200 Kookas attacked the residence of Surdar Badan Singh at Malodh, wounded the Surdar and killed two men, and carried off two or three horses. Of the attacking party 10 are said to have been mounted. In this affair one of the attacking party was killed, and two have been captured; Surdar Badan Singh is related to the Maharaja of Patiala, and it is probably in revenge for the assistance rendered by the Maharaja in the butcher murder case that this attack has been made on his relatives. If it be true that some of Surdar Badan Singh's horses have been carried off, this is not a pleasant feature, for it denotes that some other atrocity is in contemplation. I go out at once to Malodh to make inquiry into this case, and shall report to you all that I discover.

P.S.—Intimation has been sent to the Maharaja of Patiala by letter and telegram, informing him that Heera Singh and Leema Singh of Sukroodee are the reported leaders, and asking him to have them captured and give assistance.

I have summoned Ram Singh and his chief subahs to Malodh to make such inquiries as will, I hope, lead to the identification of all concerned.

From *L. H. Griffin, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to *E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I.*, Secretary to the Government of India (No. 23 c.), dated Camp Delhi, the 19th January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of letters from Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.S., Commissioner of the Ambala Division, dated 17th and 18th instant, with annexures, and copy of a demi-official letter dated 18th, from Captain Menzies, Deputy Inspector General of Police, also a special report dated 17th, from Lieutenant Colonel E. Perkins, District Superintendent of Police, Ludiana District, on the subject of the Kooka outbreak.

2. The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor observes that the action taken by him, when the first news reached him by telegraph of the desperate attacks on Malodh and Muler Kotla, in sending to the scene of disturbance sufficient troops to restore order, and in deporting the head of a sect which had proved itself dangerous to the public safety, has been entirely approved by his Excellency the Viceroy, and his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has received this expression of his Excellency's approval with much satisfaction.

3. The Lieutenant Governor regrets the course taken by Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, in summarily executing the Kooka insurgents captured in Patiala territory,

territory, and is of opinion that there was no such urgent necessity as to justify that officer acting without the orders of the Commissioner, whose letter directing formal procedure to be employed in the trial of the insurgents appears to have reached Mr Cowan after the executions.

4. The position of the Deputy Commissioner was, however, peculiar. He was in a Native State, some distance from the officer to whom he had to look for instructions, and no doubt believed that the outbreak was of such a character, and likely to excite the sympathies and active co-operation of so large and powerful a sect, that it was necessary to take action promptly before it had grown to any formidable dimensions. The Commissioner, Mr Forsyth, considers that the action of the Deputy Commissioner deserves praise, and has himself at Kotla executed, after formal trial, 16 more of the men implicated.

5. The Lieutenant Governor is aware that all the men implicated in murder, rebellion, and the most savage attacks on the towns of Malouli and Maler Kotla were liable to the punishment of death in ordinary course of law. He is also aware that any success, however temporary, obtained by the insurgents, would probably have been followed by risings of the Kookas in other districts; but he is still of opinion that there was undue haste in the executions, while policy would not have required, as an example, so large a number of capital punishments. At the same time the position of an officer, alone and acting upon his own responsibility, when naturally excited by the enormity of offences, the relative importance of which he is unable to judge exactly from ignorance of what is occurring elsewhere, must fairly be considered, and if Mr Cowan has erred on the side of precipitancy it is not given to all officers of Government to be at the same time energetic and discreet. An opportunity has been given to Mr. Cowan of explaining more fully the grounds of his action.

6. Complete tranquillity is now restored, and any other trials which may be necessary will be conducted for offences committed in British territory, and in accordance with ordinary legal procedure.

7. The deportation of Ram Singh, the leader of the turbulent Kooka sect, and his most influential lieutenants, appears to the Lieutenant Governor to have been an inevitable result of the present outbreak, and whether proof be forthcoming to connect him with the particular crimes under report appears to his Honour of little moment. The Kooka sect has shown itself to be obnoxious to public tranquillity, the series of violent crimes during the past year at Amritsar, Rai-kote and Morindah, which had so much alarmed society, have now been followed by open rebellion and attacks upon towns, which, if successful, as from their suddenness they might well have been, would have occasioned serious inconvenience to the Government. The Government contented itself with punishing the actual perpetrators of the first-mentioned crimes, and trusted that its moderation would have induced the leaders of the sect to insist on their followers abstaining from violation of the law. Such has not been the case. It was at Bhainsow, the village of Ram Singh, that the Kookas who committed the present outrages assembled, and from which they departed on their expedition, and whether Ram Singh at the last found his followers had got beyond his control, whether he desired an experiment to be made in trying the temper of the Kookas, to be followed, if successful, by a general rising of the sect, or whether he only believed that the time had not come when action could be safely taken, is uncertain. What is certain is that the outrages were the immediate result of the doctrines taught by him, as the crimes at Amritsar, Rai-kote, and Morindah were committed admittedly with his knowledge, and nothing which has since come to light has in any way altered the view of the Lieutenant Governor on which the instructions to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division were based, that the deportation of Ram Singh had become a measure absolutely necessary in the interests of public tranquillity. Mr Macnab, the late Officiating Commissioner of the Ambala Division, before leaving it, placed on record his opinion of the necessity for placing Ram Singh in confinement, and the Lieutenant Governor will submit a further report on the subject.

From T D Forsyth, Esq., C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ambala Division, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Delhi, dated Camp Ludiana, the 17th January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter received from the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, at an early hour (5 a.m.) this morning, reporting that tranquillity had been completely restored in his district. A copy of my reply is also forwarded.

2. I telegraphed to you last night the substance of news which had been brought to me by the wakil of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, to the effect that a body of about 70 Kookas, some with guns, some with swords, and others with gun-lances and sticks, had come from Maler Kotla to Sheerpore, which is about 13 miles west of Kotla, and had surrendered to the Nazim of Ambergurh. About 20 of these men were wounded, and all acknowledged

acknowledged that they had been in the attack on Kotla. The total number of Kookas employed on this attack appears not to have exceeded 125.

3. Ram Singh, it appears from one report sent in by the District Superintendent of Police last night, joined the Deputy Commissioner at Malodh, on his requisition, but was told to come into Ludiana by him, on Mr. Cowan's advancing to Kotla.

4. I have directed Colonel Baillie to cause Ram Singh to come to Ludiana at once. Lakka Singh came in of his own accord on the 15th, and has been detained till Ram Singh's arrival, when he shall be disposed of as ordered by the Inspector General's telegrams.

5. It is reported that 200 Kookas are collected in the village of Bhainee, which is 15 miles distant from Ludiana, on the road to *Kalka*. I have directed Captain Menzies to proceed there and bring back with him any Subahs or others whose presence may be required here.

6. As soon as I have decided what to do with Ram Singh, on his arrival here, I shall proceed to Kotla.

7. Two companies of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment arrived yesterday from Jullundur, and are lodged in the fort. The artillery from Jullundur is coming in. Colonel Gough, with 100 sabres, has just arrived. I have telegraphed to the General Commanding British Division to keep the European troops at Ambala, but to send on the 1st Goorkhas to this place.

8. Further reports shall be submitted hereafter.

From *L. Cowan, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, to T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ambala Division, dated Camp Kotla, the 16th January 1872, 7.30 p.m.*

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, informing me that you would be at Ludiana this evening, and directing me to send a report to meet you there, which telegram has just been received by me, I have the honour to report to you that tranquillity has been completely restored, and that there is no necessity for you to come to Kotla.

2. The gang of rebels, for no other name will adequately characterise them, never numbered more than 125; of these there were at Malodh 2 killed, 4 captured, at Kotla 8 killed, 31 wounded. Of those wounded, 25 or 26 escaped at the time, but 68, including 27 wounded, have been captured in the Patiala State at Burh, a village 12 miles from this. The entire gang has thus been nearly destroyed. I purpose blowing away from guns, or hanging, the prisoners to-morrow morning at daybreak.

Their offence is not an ordinary one. They have not committed mere murder and dacoity; they are open rebels, offering contumacious resistance to constituted authority, and, to prevent the spreading of the disease, it is absolutely necessary that repressive measures should be prompt and stern. I am sensible of the great responsibility I incur, but I am satisfied that I act for the best, and that this incipient insurrection must be stamped out at once.

From *T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ambala Division, to L. Cowan, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana; dated Ludiana, the 17th January 1872.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Kotla, 6th January, 7.30 p.m.

2. The body of Kookas now apprehended in Patiala territory have committed two separate offences, one offence affecting British jurisdiction, the other offence affecting the semi-independent jurisdiction of Maler Kotla.

3. As regards offences committed in Maler Kotla, the authorities there have full power to try and sentence criminals, sending the case up to the Commissioner for sanction when the sentence is capital punishment.

4. I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders; but with deference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand.

5. I purpose proceeding to Maler Kotla very shortly.

From T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Ambala Division, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Delhi, dated Camp Ludiana, the 18th January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have considered it absolutely necessary, for the preservation of peace in this district, first for the peace of the whole province, to deport Ram Singh, leader of the Kooka sect, at once from the Punjab, and to send him to Allahabad for safety until the pleasure of the Government regarding his final disposal be made known.

2. The complicity of Ram Singh in the outrages committed by his followers at Malodh and in the state of Maler Kotla has not yet been thoroughly inquired into, and it is a fact that he reported to the police the intention of Lehna Singh and Hiera Singh, the chief actors in the present case, to commit outrages. But by his own admissions his followers make use of his name and take advantage of his presence among them to call on their fellows to commit murders and create disturbance. He admits, whilst I am now writing down his words, that some time (he says about a month or six weeks) before the Amritsar murder, two men, Jhunda Singh and Mehr Singh, asked leave to kill the butchers. Others joined in the request, but he strenuously forbade them, nevertheless, they perpetrated the crime. He admits that though he had a strong suspicion that these men were the culprits, he did not give any information to the Government. Some time afterwards, he says that Dull Singh, Mungul Singh, Dewan Singh, and two others came and asked his leave to commit the Rakhota murder, but he forbade them, and they did the deed without his knowledge. But he admits that he never gave any clue to the Government officers, not even when he was summoned to Hameer by Mr. McNabb and interrogated. It is, therefore, quite evident that he kept the Government in the dark as to the proceedings of his followers. His excuse is, that he was ignorant of our laws, and that as he had forbidden his followers to be guilty of murder, there was no obligation resting on him to report the matter to Government, not even when he found that murders proposed by his followers had been committed.

4. To allow such a man to be at liberty is in the highest degree dangerous, even supposing his statement to be true, and then to be no more guilty of complicity than is to be inferred from his silence, when information from him, as in the Amritsar case, would have led to a prompt apprehension of the real culprits.

5. I trust that the action I am now about to take may receive the sanction of the Government, and that a warrant may be issued, under Regulation III of 1818, for the detent on in custody of Ram Singh and that of his subahs who during the next day or two shall be apprehended and forwarded to the magistrate of Allahabad.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER from Captain Mearns, dated Ludiana, the 18th January 1872.

My dear Colonel,

I ENCLOSE special report from Perkins, just received. It appears that Mr. Cowan has acted on his own responsibility, and executed the greater part of those arrested in Patiala. Forsyth has gone out, and I fancy will try the remainder, and have them executed in the legal manner. They appear to have been quite beyond control. I was up all last night arranging for dispatch of Ram Singh, Lakh Singh, Sahib Singh, and Jowahir Singh, who were sent off under a guard of 12 Goorkhas and Mr. Jackson to Allahabad. Ram Singh came in here, in obedience to a summons sent out by you directing him to do so, with only four followers. He arrived at two a.m. and left at four a.m. During the two hours Mr. Forsyth questioned him, and he certainly acknowledged to have been aware of both the Rakhota and Amritsar murders being contemplated, and has given up the names of the men who were the prime movers. In the former, Dull Singh, Dewan Singh, and Mungul Singh, and in the latter, Jhunda Singh and Mehr Singh, of Thutta, Zillah Amritsar. Bailie went off last night with 25 sowars to fetch Ram Singh from the direction of Malodh, but he had passed on to Bhainee, so Bailie halted at Bahawal for the night, and at 4.30 a.m. 40 Goorkhas and 12 police were sent back to him by special train, and he went straight off to Bhainee to arrest remaining subahs, and to search for arms and papers. Just as he was leaving Bahawal, five other subahs came in there with the clerk sergeant, viz.:-

Brahma Singh,
Pahara Singh,
Hookma Singh,
Kahn Singh, Nahang, and
Gopal Singh;

so he sent them on by morning train, and I have now got them here under a Goorkha guard waiting for a European officer to mount them. Everything seems quiet. I had written round to all districts about their gaoi and treasury guards, and warned them against any surprise. We seem to have secured all the chief men except Malik Singh, and he is said to be at Bhainee, and Bailie will probably bring him in this morning. I myself was against Ram Singh being deported, but Mr. Forsyth said that he must send him off before he went out to Maler Kotla.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, LUDIANA DISTRICT, No. 3 OF 1872.

SPECIAL REPORT OF CRIME, 17th January 1872.

1. Description of the Offence. Section of the Code; also distance and direction of place from Police Station.	2. Number of Persons.		3. Value of Property.		Statement of the Case. Conduct of the Police. Steps taken by them.
	Supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.	Plundered.	Recovered.	
896	About 100	-	-	-	<p>KOTLA.</p> <p>Arrived here yesterday afternoon with Deputy Commissioner about 8 o'clock. On the road were met by one Rissaleh from Jheend, another from Nabah, also the Naib Nazim of Omerghur, Wazir Ali, Patiala, who reported Maharajah been successful in capturing the greater part of the gang who attacked this place. The capture seems to have been easily effected, no one being hurt. The Kookas were probably knocked up and dispirited. The Nazim stated that some 80 men were wounded, from this it is evident the Kotla Jamadar's men must have fought well. But one wounded Kooka was left behind. There were seven killed.</p> <p>10 o'clock, a.m. Have just returned with Deputy Commissioner from inspecting the city and scene of action. The gang appeared to have met with little or no difficulty in entering the city than the broken-down wall, and no opposition until they reached the palace square; here they were met by the Thannadar and a few men, and at this place there was the only real fighting, about 16 being killed on both sides. The Thannadar is said to have killed three men before he succumbed to a sword wound in the head. The Kookas evidently hoped to get at the treasury, but luckily broke open the wrong door, finding only a few papers and minerals in the place. They took some arms out of a Kotla, but not finding any ammunition, threw them down a well. The Kotla people were evidently unprepared. This, they say, was in consequence of the short notice they received of the meditated attack (the reports from their wakil only reaching Kotla at eight p.m. on the 14th, the man having been informed by me at 10 o'clock the previous night, 13th).</p> <p>12th, 12 o'clock. Just starting to assist in bringing in the Kookas, who are reported to be about six miles off. Roads very bad, and cattle knocked up.</p> <p>3 o'clock. Returned to Kotla, met the party about seven miles off; collected fresh cattle for the hackeries, now about three miles off. Both Hera Singh and Lehna Singh, the leaders, taken. They are generally well-dressed and well-to-do men, but have the appearance of bold, determined-looking fellows. Hera Singh told Deputy Superintendent of Police that the whole band was taken. Several of them were excused ugly abusive, and declaring they would have no government but their own, &c. &c.</p> <p>7 o'clock. Just returned from the execution; arrangements excellent; seven gone, 49 blown away, and one cut to pieces when savagely attacking the Deputy Commissioner.</p>

Fortunately, as we were finishing the execution, Commissioner's letter was received directing these ruffians, up to their elbows in blood, to be tried under the extradition laws, &c.

8 p.m.—Kahn Singh, Subah, has just been brought in from Mulloppoor by party of Nabha cavalry (a village, five kos from this), by orders of Deputy Commissioner. This man is a most influential Subah and leading man amongst the Kookas, and attendant and confidential adviser of Ram Singh's.

(signed) E. Atkins, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Superintendent, Police.

A report came in here this evening from Malodh, that 150 Kookas had congregated in a jungle near Khannah.

E. P.

seven other persons were killed and 15 wounded. The Kookas failed to get at the treasure, and after taking two horses and a few swords, retreated, followed by the Kotla people who had now assembled armed. A sort of running fight was kept up and long shots fired, and many more Kookas were wounded, till both parties reached the village of Rûrr in the Patiala State, the Kookas carrying most of their wounded with them. At this place the Kotla officials were told by a wounded Kooka that the gang intended to return and repeat the attack on Kotla, and thought it prudent to return, after sending intimation to the officials of Sherpore in Patiala.

7. On receipt of the first intimation of the attack on Kotla and arrival of the Kookas at Rûrr, the Naib Nazim of Sherpore rode to Rûrr, accompanied by three sowars. He found the village abandoned, the Jât villagers having gone off in alarm with their families, and the Kookas seated in the jungle a little way from the village. The Kookas at first showed fight, advancing towards the Naib Nazim with drawn swords and shouting out abusive language, but this was mere bravado, the ruffians were completely cowed. They were hungry and tired, and had a number of wounded men with them, and after a short parley, they gave up their arms, many of the swords covered with blood, and surrendered. Sixty-eight Kookas (including a woman) were here captured who had been present at the attacks on Malodh and Kotla. Of these 29 were wounded, seven of them very severely. The prisoners were conveyed to the fort of Sherpore. I have sent for them. The Rajas of Nabha and Jheenal responded with alacrity to my requisition for troops. In less than an hour after receipt of my *memorandum* they dispatched artillery, cavalry, and infantry to Kotla. I hope to be able to allow these troops to return this evening or to-morrow.

8. When I first heard of the attack on Kotla, the situation appeared to me to be a very grave one, and I telegraphed that troops might be sent. Two such atrocities as the attacks on Malodh and Kotla perpetrated by the same people who committed the murders at Amritsar and Raikote justified me in thinking that this was more than a dacoity. It looked like the commencement of an insurrection, and I trust I shall not be thought to have caused unnecessary alarm by my first reports.

9. It transpires that the disturbance was got up by two men, Hera Singh and Lehna Singh, residents of the village of Sukrondie in the Patiala State. These men were formerly in affluent circumstances, but have latterly become poor and desperate. They induced a number of the most ignorant of the Kooka men, who are easily excited, to join them, their sole object, in the first instance, being plunder. What the ulterior object of the leaders was it is impossible to say. One of the leaders, Lehna Singh, was captured at Rûrr, the other, Hera Singh, is believed to have been killed in Kotla, but the corpse has not yet been identified.

10. The losses sustained by the rebels in their short campaign of three days' duration are as follows. —

At Malodh	-	-	-	-	2 killed, 4 wounded and taken.
At Kotla	-	-	-	-	7 " 5 captured.
At Rûrr	-	-	-	-	68 captured, of whom 26 are wounded, whilst
they have inflicted a loss of—					
At Malodh	-	-	-	-	2 killed, 2 wounded.
At Kotla	-	-	-	-	8 " 16 "
Total	-	-	-	-	10 " 17 "

At least two-thirds of the whole gang have been killed, wounded, or captured. The remainder are being hunted like vermin, and many more of them will be taken.

11. I am in hourly expectation of the arrival of the prisoners from Rûrr. I propose to execute at once all who were engaged in the attacks on Malodh and Kotla. I am sensible of the great responsibility I incur in exercising an authority which is not vested in me, but the case is an exceptional one. These men are not ordinary criminals. They are rebels having for their immediate object the acquisition of plunder, and ultimately the subversion of order. It is certain that, had their first attempts been crowned with success, had they succeeded in arming themselves and providing themselves with horses and treasure, they would have been joined by all the abandoned characters in the country, and their extinction would not be effected without much trouble. By the timely preparation at Kotla the first efforts were defeated, and by the active exertions of the Patiala officials, this miserable attempt at rebellion has been stamped out, but others of their stamp must be deterred from following so bad an example; and that the warning should be effectual, it must be prompt and terrible. I have every confidence then that the Government of the Punjab will approve of the immediate execution of those prisoners who have been taken red-handed.

From *L. Cowan, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division (No. 16), dated the 17th January 1872.*

In continuation of my letter to your address of this morning's date, I have the honour to report to you that 68 rebel Kookas were brought in to-day from Rûrr. Of these, two were women, leaving 66 men, 22 of the men were wounded, most of them slightly.

2. The conduct of these prisoners was most defiant and unruly, they poured forth the most abusive language towards the Government and the chiefs of Native States. All of them admitted that they were present at the attacks on Malodh and Kotla, and gloried in the act, they said they had attacked Malodh for the purpose of procuring arms, and Kotla because their religion required them to slay the killer of cows.

3. The two women were residents of the Patiala State, and I made them over to the officer commanding the Patiala troops for conveyance to Patiala. Forty-nine of the rebels were blown away from guns this afternoon on the parade ground of the Kotla chief in the presence of troops of the Patiala, Nabha, Jheend, and Kotla States. It was my intention to have had 50 men blown away, and to have sent the remaining 16 rebels to Malodh to be executed there to-morrow, but one man escaped from the guards and made a furious attack on me, seizing me by the beard and endeavouring to strangle me, and as he was a very powerful man, I had considerable difficulty in releasing myself. He then made a most savage attack on some officers of the Native States who were standing near me. These officers drew their swords and cut him down.

4. This was a most painful duty, and it was made inexpressibly painful to me by receipt of your letter of to-day's date, received as the last batch was being lashed to the guns, desiring me to make an inquiry and forward the proceedings to you for punishment (sic). In carrying out execution of my own sentence I acted on the honest and sincere conviction that I was acting in the best interests of Government. A rebellion, which might have attained large dimensions, was nipped in the bud, and a terrible and prompt punishment was in my opinion absolutely necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar rising.

5. I most sincerely trust that you will, after this explanation, approve of what I have done. I am placed in a most difficult position here, with reference to the 16 rebels who have remained unpunished. It was, as I have stated above, my intention to have sent them for execution to Malodh to-morrow, and I earnestly beg that you will sanction my carrying out sentence at once. I believe that these executions have had, and will have, a most happy effect. * * * The demeanour of the people, their shouts and remarks wherever I go, all show this.

6. I purpose dismissing to-morrow morning to their respective states the troops assembled here, and shall remain here till noon to-morrow in the hope of receiving an order from you sanctioning my carrying out sentence on the remaining Kooka rebels. Should you not accord this sanction, I will make inquiry and forward to you for orders.

P. S.—Among the rebels blown away were Hera Singh and Lehna Singh, the leaders of the gang, and instigators of the outbreak.

P. S. 2nd.—Just as I am closing this letter, the party of cavalry I sent in pursuit of the Kookas said to be concealed in the village of Maloopoor, which I communicated to you in my demi-official of to-day's date, has returned bringing with it Kahn Singh, an influential subah, who resides at Bhance, and three other Kookas. I reserve inquiry into these men's cases until to-morrow, as I have been extremely harassed all day.

(Home Department.—Judicial.—No. 122.)

From *E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

Sir,

Fort William, 24 January 1872.

No. 20c, dated 19th
January 1872.
No. 24c, dated 20th
January 1872

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, quoted in the margin, reporting on the recent attack by fanatical Kookas on Malodh and Malehr Kotla. The Governor General has already, by telegraph, approved generally of the action taken by the Lieutenant Governor in dispatching troops to the seat of the disturbance, and in arresting and removing from the neighbourhood Ram Singh and his most influential Subahs. Warrants for their detention, under Regulation III. of 1818, have been already sent to the magistrate of Allahabad.

3. The local officers acted with promptitude and vigour on the first intelligence of the disturbance, but the subsequent proceedings seem to require serious notice. His Honor states that "he regrets the course taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, Mr. Cowan, in summarily executing the Kooka insurgents, captured in the Patiala

Patala territory." The Government of India fully shares in the regret expressed by his Honour, and is of opinion that the papers submitted show nothing to justify the course taken.

3. Under these circumstances his Excellency in Council feels constrained to request that you will suspend Mr Cowan until further orders, and awaits with anxiety such explanations as Mr. Cowan may have to offer, and the expression of his Honour's opinion on the whole subject.

4. The loyal, prompt, and efficient assistance given by the troops and officers of the Patana, Nabha, and Jhind's States, no doubt, contributed materially to the suppression of disturbances, and to prevent their spread. I am to express his Excellency's entire satisfaction with their conduct.

TELEGRAM, dated the 22nd January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

A REPORT was received yesterday that the telegraph wire was cut between Ludiana and Ferozepore, and that Kukas were marching on the latter place. No truth in the report.

(No. 12 of 1872.)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 2 February 1872.

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 9, dated the 2nd instant, we transmit for your Grace's information copy of further letters and telegrams* received from the Punjab Government, reporting proceedings connected with the recent outrages committed by Kukas at Malodh and Malair Kotlah. * See annexed list.

TELEGRAM, dated the 21st January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

REPORT of Kooka demonstration in Bahun unfounded.

TELEGRAM, dated the 23rd January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

EVERYTHING up to this time has remained perfectly quiet in Ludiana and elsewhere.

(Confidential.)

From L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 29 C.); dated Camp Delhi, the 22nd January 1872.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 24 C. of the 20th current, I am desired by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to forward copies of letters from the Commissioner of Ambala, dated 19th and 20th January, reporting proceedings in connection with the Kooka outbreak. Copy of the Deputy Commissioner's letter alluded to in the marginal note of the Commissioner's letter of the 19th is also sent. Copies of the other enclosures have already been furnished with my letter of the 20th instant.

From T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B., Commissioner of Ambala, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; dated Camp Kotlah, the 19th January 1872.

IN continuation of my letter dated 17th instant, forwarding reports from the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, I have now the honour to forward copies of further letters* received from him, and to submit a report of proceedings.

2. Up

* Note.—Nos. 15 and 16 of which copies were received from Deputy Commissioner direct and sent on to Government of India, with No. 24 C., dated 20th January.

2. Up to the time of dispatching the letter just referred to, no reliable intelligence of the whereabouts of Ram Singh had been received. It appeared as if he was playing a deep game, for he had reported to the police the departure of his followers from his village to commit some outrage, but it had been known and reported verbally by me to you some time before that a body of 200 Kookas were to assemble at Bhaunee, Ram Singh's village, at the Labors festival, which occurred on the 13th current, and that it was given out that there was to be some outbreak soon after. The correctness of these reports may have been doubted at the time as very vague, but, read by the light of subsequent events, there is, I think little reason to question their accuracy, and for Ram Singh to wait till the party had gone off and then to report proceedings, and to declare himself without any influence, was a ruse on his part to try and escape the responsibility of the acts of his followers.

3. The Deputy Commissioner ordered Ram Singh to meet him at Malak, which he did, but as Mr Cowan was obliged to go on at once to Kotla, he sent Ram Singh back to his home. Information of this was not however sent to me, and we had some trouble to find out where Ram Singh was. At 4 p.m., on the 17th, I dispatched Colonel Baines with a party of Colonel Gough's cavalry to search for Ram Singh and bring him in. I had previously ordered passanas to be sent in different directions requesting his attendance at once at Ludiana. Later in the evening I heard that he had reached Bhaunee where, I was informed, 200 Kookas were assembled. Mr. Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent, who had passed through that village on the night of the 15th, had reported to me that there were no Kookas there beyond the ordinary inhabitants. These men must, therefore, have either concealed their presence from the police officer, or had assembled after his departure. I have instructed Captain Menzies to go out there at daybreak but Colonel Baine's subsequent movements induced me to make over the duty to him, a report of which will be forwarded shortly.

4. Ram Singh came into Ludiana with four followers noted in the margin, in obedience to the order I had issued. He arrived at 1 a.m. on the morning of the 18th, when I interrogated him and got answers, the substance of which I sent in an official letter to you by the morning train of the 18th* (yesterday). For reasons given in that letter, I decided to deport Ram Singh at once, and further information confirms my opinion as to the correctness of the step taken, although the particular outrage with which we are now concerned has been promptly dealt with, and we are able to report perfect tranquility. We have no assurance that this tranquility will not be disturbed at any moment. The assembling of Kookas in the village of Bhaunee, the appearance of small bodies of Kookas in villages near here, a few of whom have been apprehended and the report received from Jullundur of a body of Kookas from Amritsar having raised their flag at Rahon, are a sufficient indication that there is some intention of a general rising, and the slightest failure on the part of the authorities to deal promptly with the marauders now caught would be a signal to concealed parties to rush forward.

5. As I was travelling by rail to Ludiana on the 16th, I saw Kookas at three of the railway stations, and heard that others had been passing up the line. The Jhind Munshi reports that a Kooka in that state was observed to sell his land and throw away his property, declaring his intention of going off at once to join his Gurd.

6. It is with this impression on my mind that I now allude to Mr. Cowan's proceedings at Kotla which are fully detailed in his report. I had desired Mr. Cowan to officially urge him to be careful to do nothing which could detract from the complete success of his energetic efforts to quell this disturbance. I pointed out that whilst offences committed against persons or property in British territory could only be tried according to regular forms and sentences only be carried into execution after confirmation by the chief court, the procedure in cases of crime committed in foreign states such as Malak Kotla admitted of more prompt action, inasmuch as sentences could be carried out on the confirmation of the Commissioner.

7. Before, however, my official letter had reached him, Mr. Cowan had disposed of 50 prisoners in a summary manner. There was no question as to their guilt, for they were all apprehended red handed, and unquestionably had the proceedings been sent up to me, I should have confirmed the sentence of death. Whilst then I regret the informality of the procedure, I consider myself justified now in confirming the sentence. There being no arrangements for housing so many men at Kotla, and considering the circumstances of the case and occurring in a native state, these men were executed by Mr. Cowan by being blown from a gun, a proceeding warranted by former precedents when large numbers of rebels were thus disposed of in 1857.

8. Having dispatched Ram Singh yesterday morning I rode out to Kotla, accompanied by Colonel Gough and a party of his cavalry, and the remaining 16 prisoners were regularly tried by Mr. Cowan, acting on behalf of and sitting on the bench with the Nazim

* Note.—Copy forwarded to Government of India with No. 230, dated 10th January 1873.

Sahib Singh.
Jewahir Singh.
Sardar.
Gorost Singh.
Ramesh Singh.

Yesterday afternoon a rumor coming from Malak reported that he saw about 15 Kookas collected and waited on the ground near the road about two miles from this. The Deputy Commissioner at once sent out to search for the men, but they had disappeared. A party of Kookas had been seen to pass through the village of Sahib to the Punjab Territory near Kotla on the evening of the 16th, but afterwards appeared. I beg to call attention to the Deputy Commissioner's letter just received and sent in original with this.

and Tehsildar of the Malair Kotlah State. The proceedings were formally recorded, and the sentences of death passed by them, having received my sanction, was carried into execution in the presence of the European officers and the officials of Malair Kotlah and the adjoining States.

9. There still remain seven persons implicated in the attack on Malodh, four of whom were captured at the time by the Sardar's people. This offence having been committed in British territory, the criminals will be regularly tried before the sessions to-day at Malodh, and sentence will be carried out after the confirmation by the chief court in the usual manner at Ludiana.

10. In the evening of yesterday I distributed the following rewards from the Malair Kotlah coffers to the persons prominently mentioned by Mr Cowan as having distinguished themselves in apprehending the Kookas who were concerned in the attack on the Kotlah Palace and Treasury, and I gave instructions to the Nazim of that Princely State to make proper provision for the family of the Kotwal, Ahmed Ali, and the others who gallantly defended, at the expense of their lives, the property of their State.—

	Rs.
Niaz Ali, Naib Nazim - - - - -	1,000
Panjah Singh, a darbari - - - - -	500
Jaymul Singh, who gave the information - - - - -	300
Mustan Ali - - - - -	100
Utum Singh - - - - -	50
Ruttun Singh - - - - -	50
Gulab Singh - - - - -	50
Parlab Singh - - - - -	50

11. Letters of thanks on behalf of the Malair Kotlah State were at the same time addressed by me to the Maharajah of Patiala, and Raja of Jhind and Nabha, and delivered in Durbar to the Vakeels of the Raja.

From *L. Cowen, Esq.*, dated Kotlah, the 18th January, alluded to in Marginal Note above.

YESTERDAY Narain Singh, Wakil of Sardar Hukikut Singh of Ber (one of the Malodh villages), reported to me the receipt of information from his master that a party of 50 Kookas passed through the village of Ber yesterday at noon, and, in reply to inquiries, said that they were going to Kotlah, and that about two hours later another party of Kookas, said to be 40 or 50 strong, were seen seated in the grass preserve of the Sardar, and also said they were going to Kotlah.

2. Anup Singh, a Sowar in the service of the Malodh Sardar, was dispatched from Kotlah yesterday about half past six p.m. with a letter for his master. On this side of Surrood, a village three *kos* from Kotlah, he observed a party of 10 or 12 men travelling off the road in the direction of Kotlah. Anup Singh was relieved at Surrood, and immediately returned to Kotlah, and, when about one and a half *kos* from Kotlah, overtook a party, probably the same, but increased in numbers to about 20, still marching parallel to, but some way off, the road in the direction of Kotlah.

I sent out a party of Patiala cavalry with Anup Singh as a guide in search of these gangs, but they returned unsuccessful.

3. Since the outrage at Kotlah several reports have been received of parties of Kookas from a distance having approached close to Kotlah and then disappeared.

From *T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B.*, Commissioner of Ambala, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated the 20th January 1872.

In continuation of my letter of 19th instant, I have the honour to report that I proceeded yesterday to Malodh and held sessions there for the trial of the prisoners who had been captured there, and who were concerned in the case of dacoity with murder. Four men were put on their trial, and convicted on their own confession, and sentenced to death. But it is not my intention to put this sentence into execution, because a sufficient example has been made, and all four of these men are most severely wounded, and two have broken limbs. In a few days I purpose to commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Brahma Singh.
Kahn Singh, Nihang.
Fahare Singh.
Hokma Singh.
Futtah Singh.
Hera Singh.
Gurmukh Singh.

Kansa Singh.
Harnam Singh.
Hama Singh.
Rajmohan Singh.
Uttar Singh.
Dharna Singh.

A number of arms
(30) were found in
Ram Singh's house.

2. I have received a report from Captain Messias, Deputy Inspector General, that Captain Bailie found 122 Kookas in the village of Bhaines and the Subahs named in the margin. Four of these Subahs, viz., the first four, were sent into Ludiana for dispatch to Allahabad. The remainder are kept for the present in Ludiana pending further orders, 122 of the Kookas have been sent to their homes, the remaining 50 having no home and no ostensible means of living being, in fact, a dangerous class of this sect, who having sold all that they possessed hold themselves in readiness to perform any act that their leaders may order, will be called on to furnish security, or, in default, will be incarcerated for a period of two years according to L. W.

I have ordered a small police post to be established at Bhaines for the present.

3. At Kotlah, towards which place parties of Kookas have been flocking from all parts during this last week, but have suddenly disappeared when within a mile or two of the place, there is a considerable apprehension of a second attack. I have therefore ordered the Nazim to raise 100 men, well armed, for the defence of the palace.

4. In my letter announcing the deportation of Ram Singh, I mentioned that he had reported the intention of his followers to the police, this was said by me on the authority of the district officers, but, on examining the police officer yesterday, I find that the case is not nearly so favorable to Ram Singh. An assemblage of (it is said by him) 1,000 Kookas were at Bhaines on the 11th and 12th January. During these two days there was of course free inter-communication amongst the leaders and their followers. On the 13th the Deputy Inspector heard that a body of 100 men "mustans," i. e., who had worked themselves into frenzied excitement and a state of desperation, had separated themselves from the rest, and were preparing to start for Kotlah. Hearing this, the Deputy Inspector went to Ram Singh and asked what it all meant, Ram Singh merely replied that they were "mustans," and had passed beyond his control. The Deputy Inspector asked for a list of their names; Ram Singh only gave 13 names, and said he knew nothing about the rest, though their number by all accounts was not less than 100. The Deputy Inspector then called on Ram Singh to bid them go to their homes quietly, whereupon Ram Singh went to them, putting a handkerchief round his neck, and begging them to go away and not get him into a row.

5. The events of the past week, and of the past year, show that the Kookas are a dangerous sect over whom their leader and the Subahs have no influence for good, and it is advisable for the peace of the country that they should be prohibited from moving about the country inculcating their doctrines, and that gatherings of Kookas in larger numbers than 10 or 12 should not be allowed.

6. It is also advisable not to leave Ludiana entirely without troops of some kind for the present until the movements of the Kooka sect cease to be troublesome.

7. I beg to bring to notice the energetic exertions of Mr Cowan, Deputy Commissioner, whose prompt action has put a stop to what threatened to be a serious outbreak. I regret exceedingly that his summary executions without trial should detract from the good service he has rendered, but I trust that the circumstances in which he was placed may be taken into consideration. Immediately on receipt of my orders, he suspended proceedings, and proceeded to try in proper form the remaining prisoners. Colonel Perkins has accompanied Mr. Cowan throughout the whole time, and has been most energetic.

8. Colonel Bailie and Captain Messias, Deputy Inspectors General, have rendered valuable assistance. I have already alluded to the prompt assistance rendered by the Maharaja of Patials, and the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha, whose services I trust may be acknowledged by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

9. There being no longer any necessity for the presence of European troops at Ludiana, I recommend that the detachment of the 54th and artillery be sent back to Jullunder. Colonel Gough's party of 100 Sowars and the Gorkha Regiment might be allowed to remain for the present.

10. I now return to Ambala.

P. S.—Since writing this report, I have received your telegram directing me to stop all summary executions without the Lieutenant Governor's express orders. It will be seen that I had already done so, and I may here state that, on my arrival at Kotlah, I found 30 men apprehended, of these 16 were put on their trial for being more or less prominent in the attack on Kotlah, and, exercising the powers invested in the Commissioner, I sentenced them to death, of the remaining 14, four have since been sentenced to transportation for life, and the remainder have not been punished.

(Confidential.)

From *L. H. Griffin, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to *E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I.*, Secretary to the Government of India (No. 36 C.); dated Camp Gungahale, the 26th January 1872.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a letter from the Commissioner of the Ambala Division, No. 27, dated 22nd January with enclosure, on the subject of the action taken by Mr Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, on the occasion of the late Kooka outbreak.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that Mr Cowan acted with great promptitude and energy in calling out the Jhind and Nabha Horse, and going himself at once to Malar Kotlah to aid in the defence of that place and the suppression of the disturbance.

3. As regards the executions ordered and carried out by him in concert with the Malar Kotlah authorities, the Lieutenant Governor believes that he acted as he thought for the best, and under a strong sense of his personal responsibility for the adoption of the promptest measures for securing the peace of the country, and his Honor considers that much allowance must be made for the difficult position in which he was placed, and for his being unable to judge certainly to how many places the Kooka outbreak extended, and in what degree it might gain head by delay in the infliction of punishment.

4. But, considering that the Commissioner was close at hand, and that many of the prisoners taken were wounded and all greatly dispirited, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that Mr Cowan would have shown more coolness and discretion had he obtained the previous sanction of his superiors by superior authority. It is clear, however, that this sanction would not have been withheld, as, on his arrival, the Commissioner sentenced 18 more prisoners to death after trial, and, in doing so, it may be held that he did not exceed the authority vested in him as the *ex-officio* Political Agent for the Malar Kotlah State.

5. It may no doubt be reasonably questioned whether so many capital executions were, even under circumstances so trying, necessary or expedient, and whether an example equally deterrent might not have been made by a less indiscriminate sentence. The Lieutenant Governor himself inclines to this opinion, but on the other hand it is certain that all the prisoners executed were, even under the ordinary criminal law of the British territory, guilty of capital offences, whilst the position and antecedents of the Malar Kotlah State, as a solitary Mahomedan principality, constantly exposed to fanatical attacks, strongly impel its authorities and inhabitants to advocate as a measure of security their repression by the severest punishment. It is said that the Kooka returned to the town apprehensive of a repeated attack, and both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner allude to parties of Kookas flocking round Malar Kotlah and creating fresh alarms. The authorities on the spot could alone correctly judge of the tendency of such demonstrations, and, in his Honor's opinion, the action taken in good faith by them must be supported.

6. Adverting to paragraph 11 of the Commissioner's letter, from which it might erroneously be inferred that the Lieutenant Governor had approved of the numerous executions ordered by Mr Cowan, copies of the telegrams in question are herewith submitted. Writing in total ignorance of the large number of executions eventually carried out, the Lieutenant Governor, whilst supporting the Commissioner in his enforcement of regular judicial procedure, and so checking the Deputy Commissioner's precipitancy, was desirous at the same time of evincing his appreciation of the zeal and energy shown by him in following up the case.

From *T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B.*, Commissioner, Ambala Division, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 27); dated the 22nd January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward the explanation* called for from Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner, in your No. 22 C., dated 18th instant.

2. I also forward copy of the instructions which I sent to Mr. Cowan, and refer you to my telegram to you,† copy sent herewith, and your reply, and to my official letter of 18th instant to Mr. Cowan, copy of which I forwarded to you some days ago.

3. In considering Mr. Cowan's proceedings it is necessary to distinguish between acts done in British territory and those done in Native states to which our penal and procedure codes do not apply.

4. The procedure in subordinate Native states, such as Kotlah, is for the head of the
356. D 3 State

* Letter dated 21st January 1872, from Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana.

† No. 2 telegram at end of enclosure.

State to prepare a case of murder by taking evidence of witnesses, defence of accused, &c., then to pass sentence and forward the case for sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

5. As his Honor is aware, I from the outset deprecated any departure from the regular course, and sent out instructions at once to Mr Cowan to this effect. They unfortunately did not arrive until he had disposed of 50 men.

6. I regret exceedingly this hasty action on Mr. Cowan's part. The reason for such is that he felt it necessary to stamp out the incipient rebellion by a swift and terrible punishment. That his prompt and vigorous action had this effect is, I think, undoubted.

7. A party of 100 men, who had devoted themselves to death to carry out the plans of their leader, left the village of their Guru with the intention of seizing the defenceless State of Malair Kotlah, and procuring themselves of arms and treasure, to be distributed to the rest of their sect who were to flock round Kotlah from all sides.

* Doubtful with murder.

8. As they passed Malodh, a sudden impulse prompted them to attack that place. Had all the men been caught at Malodh, all would have been liable under section 396*, Indian Penal Code, to sentence of death, but probably it would have been considered that all were not equally guilty, as all might not have clearly apprehended the nature of the expedition on which they had embarked. Moreover, the British Government is strong enough to maintain order without having recourse to wholesale executions in order to create a deterrent effect.

9. The case, however, was very different when the same party passed on to Kotlah. Not one of these men could plead ignorance of the object in pursuit. They knew that blood rested on the head of the whole gang, and that they would probably shed more blood. No mercy then could be expected by them at the hands of the state they were to attack. Nor could the Malair Kotlah State afford to show any signs of weakness. They had been attacked once, and, unless the assailants were thoroughly cowed, they might be attacked again. It was in fact from fear of a second attack by a larger body of Kookas that the Nazim returned so suddenly to Kotlah from Kur, whither he had followed the gang.

10. It appeared to me then only right that a severe and prompt example should be made, and I was prepared to confirm the sentence of death against all those proved on trial to have been actually engaged in the attack on Kotlah. I should certainly have exempted from capital punishment those who had been severely wounded, and their number was nearly 20, but all the rest I should have condemned to death, and in fact did condemn 16 men, after fair trial.

11. Mr. Cowan's action placed me in an embarrassing position. When I first received his report I was under the impression that he had conducted the proceedings according to the custom in Native States, and had merely usurped my power of sanction. It seemed to me an unworthy act to suddenly disown the over-zealous proceedings of an officer to whom the Lieutenant Governor had just sent a telegram applauding his energy and deal with reference to my own suggestion to moderate that zeal.

12. I therefore determined to confirm Mr. Cowan's acts so far as regards his usurpation of the Commissioner's authority. As there are no records of trial, none being held by him, I am unable to do otherwise than accept Mr. Cowan's assurances that all the men were actually present at the attack on Kotlah, and if so, all were equally liable to capital punishment, though as regards those severely wounded, execution ought to have been stayed.

13. Had I at once disavowed Mr. Cowan's acts, and mitigated the sentence on those who were subsequently regularly tried and convicted, after the proceedings had been sent to me, at a time too when bands of Kookas were flocking to Kotlah, to join the advancing party, leniency on my part might have been mistaken for weakness. I therefore allowed the full sentence to be executed as regards those Kotlah assailants whose active complicity was legally established. But I took occasion, on the trial of the men concerned in the Malodh murders, to mitigate the severity of the former proceedings, and a telegram received the next day from you conveying the Lieutenant Governor's orders confirmed the judgment I had arrived at.

14. Whilst lamenting the hasty and irregular action of Mr. Cowan, I am bound to express my conviction that the very prompt and terrible measures taken by him crushed in its birth a very serious outbreak, and I trust the excellent service he has rendered may weigh against the irregularity and severity of procedure.

From *L. Casser, Esq.*, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, to
T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B., Commissioner, Ambala Division, dated 21st January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to your address, No. 22 C, dated 18th instant, forwarded to me by your precept of yesterday's date, and to reply as follows.

1. When I reached Kotlah the situation was very grave. The greatest alarm and consternation prevailed throughout this part of the country. Fields were deserted, and all ordinary occupations abandoned by the people of the villages between Ludiana and Kotlah. The men were collected in crowds in the gateways of the villages, and the women on the house-tops, eager for information which reached them in an exaggerated form.

2. On reaching Kotlah I found that the rebel gang had been captured a few miles off in the Patna State. I received information that small parties of Kookas were flocking towards Kotlah from distant parts, and I learned that the troops of the Kotlah state had given up the pursuit of the rebels and returned to Kotlah to protect the town from another expected attack. As the contingents from adjoining Native states had arrived, or were close at hand, I felt confident that in the presence of such a force, and with the arrangements I hurriedly made there was no fear of an immediate attack on Kotlah or any place in its neighbourhood, but that a terrible example was needed to put a stop at once to what was assuming the proportions of a rebellion, and to prevent a recurrence of similar outrages at a future time, I therefore determined to execute near the scene of their crime a number of the rebels who were taken red handed, and all of whom confessed their crime, and to execute the remainder at Malodh. I arrived at this determination after long and painful thought. I was sensible of the great responsibility I was incurring, but I acted in the honest conviction that what I did was in the best interests of Government and of society.

3. The later information received confirms the belief that a serious outbreak was intended, and that matters were precipitated by the hasty action of this fanatical party before the arrangements of the leaders were fully matured. For several days after the attack parties of Kookas arrived from all parts, and on hearing of the fate of their brethren instantly dispersed and disappeared. Had the large number of rebels captured been detained in custody to await a formal trial, there is not the slightest doubt that similar atrocities would have been committed in other parts and that a state of anarchy would have followed.

4. With this explanation I leave myself in the hands of the Government. I acted from no vain motive, or from cruelty, or a desire to display authority. It was my sincere conviction that the punishment, terrible as it was, was imperatively necessary to prevent the spread of an insurrection. One or two petty successes in other parts by other parties of Kookas would have caused great numbers to flock to the rebel standard, and the difficulties of Government would have been increased. I must conscientiously believe that the executions at Kotlah prevented a much more serious rising.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER of Instructions dated the 17th January 1872, referred to in
 Para. 2 of Mr. Forsyth's Letter.

You have done admirably, but for heaven's sake don't let the whole thing fall short of perfect success by any hasty act.

By dealing with the men now caught as culprits in the Kotlah territory, they can be hanged legally without the delay of sending the case to the Chief Court, by attending to the form usual in all such cases, i.e., sending up the proceedings to me, and, to save time and trouble, I am going out to Kotlah as soon as I have disposed of Ram Singh. But if you hang (yourself) these men, i.e., the men caught at Malodh, you will fall short of perfect success. A delay of 12 hours cannot produce harm, whereas illegal action may cause trouble. I only wait for Ram Singh to come in to-morrow morning, and I shall be out at once.

COPIES of the TELEGRAMS referred in Para. 6 of Secretary's Letter transmitting these Papers.

(1.)

From Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Malodh, *via* Ludiana, whence it was
 dispatched on the 16th at 21 h. 15 m.

AGAINST four of the Malodh murderers the proof is convincing. Allow me to execute them on the spot. It is of importance that the punishment should be prompt. I go on to Kotlah, 16th January.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

(2.)

From Commissioner, Ludiana, to Secretary, dated 17th January, 0 h. 20 m.

REFERRING to Cowan's telegram asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got 70 men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement better allayed.

(3.)

Reply sent on 17th from Secretary, Government, to Commissioner at Ludiana.

WITH reference to your telegram regarding execution of rebels, Lieutenant Governor concurs with you. He, however, approves Mr. Cowan's energy and zeal.

(4.)

First Telegram reporting Execution of Men was dispatched by Commissioner, from Ludiana, on 18th, at 7 h. 16 m.

Forty-nine Kookas blown from guns at Kutlah. One cut to pieces when savagely attacking Deputy Commissioner.

(No. 14 of 1872)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 16 February 1872.

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 12, dated the 2nd instant, we transmit for your Grace's information a copy of the further Papers noted in the annexed list, relating to the recent disturbances committed by Kookas in the Punjab.

TELEGRAM, dated the 29th January 1872.

From Secretary, Punjab Government, Camp and Delhi, to Home Secretary, Calcutta.

YOUR letter No. 122, dated 24th of January. The Lieutenant Governor requests that action, in accordance with the 4th paragraph of your letter, may be delayed until receipt of my letter of the 26th instant, containing his Honor's views and Deputy Commissioner's explanation. He observes that the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner can hardly be considered apart from that of the Commissioner of the Division.

TELEGRAM, dated the 4th February 1872.

From Home Secretary, Calcutta, to Secretary, Punjab Government, Camp and Umballa.

YOUR telegram dated 29th January and letter dated 26th. Fresh papers do not alter the opinion stated in paragraph 2 of my letter of 24th January, and Government of India requests Lieutenant Governor to act in accordance with paragraph 3 of same letter.

(Home Department.—Judicial.—No. 289.)

From E. C. Bayly, Esq., C.A.L., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Sir,

Fort William, 6 February 1872.

I AM to acknowledge your telegram of the 29th ultimo, and your letters noted on the margin, all having relation to the late Kooka outbreak. The Governor General in Council has considered these papers with anxious attention, and he wishes, before passing final orders on the subject, to direct your attention to the points which appear specially to require explanation.

2. His

No. 29 C., dated 22nd January 1872.

" 35 C., "	24th	"
" 36 C., "	26th	"
" 38 C., "	27th	"
" 44 C., "	30th	"

2. His Excellency in Council agrees with his Honor's opinion, expressed in his letter of 16th January, as to Mr Cowan's promptitude and energy, and that some allowances must be made for the difficult position in which he was placed, but he feels that nothing short of immediate urgent necessity could justify such a measure as the summary execution of 49 persons, and that in an exceptional and highly objectionable manner.

3. The papers at present before his Excellency do not appear to him to show the existence of any such immediate urgent necessity. The following are Mr. Cowan's own statements on the subject. In his letter to Mr Forsyth of the 16th January, he says:—

"The gang of rebels, for no other name will adequately characterize them, never numbered more than 125. Of these, there were at Malodh, 2 killed, 4 captured, at Kotlah, 8 killed, 31 wounded. Of those wounded, 25 or 26 escaped at the time, but 68, including 27 wounded, have been captured in the Patala State, at Kurh, a village 12 miles from this. The entire gang has thus been nearly destroyed. I purpose blowing away from guns, or hanging, the prisoners to-morrow morning at daybreak.

"Their offence is not an ordinary one. They have not committed mere murder and dacoity, they are open rebels offering contumacious resistance to constituted authority, and, to prevent the spreading of the disease, it is absolutely necessary that repressive measures should be prompt and stern. I am aware of the great responsibility I incur; but I am satisfied that I act for the best, and that this insipient insurrection must be stamped out at once."

4. In his letter (No. 15) of the 17th January, also to Mr. Forsyth, he relates the circumstances of the arrest of the prisoners. He says that 66 of them, of whom 29 were wounded (seven very severely), surrendered to the Naib Nazam of Shergore and three native cavalry, and that the party, which originally consisted of not more than 125 men, had before that time lost nine persons killed and nine prisoners. He adds, "At least two thirds of the whole gang have been killed, wounded, or captured. The remainder are being hunted like vermin, and many more of them will be taken."

To use his own words, "The rebels were completely cowed."

5. In the same letter he remarks that in less than an hour after the receipt of his letter, the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend "dispatched artillery, cavalry, and infantry to Kotlah." He also makes the following remark:—"It is certain that had their first attempt been crowned with success, had they succeeded in arming themselves and providing themselves with horses and treasure, they would have been joined by all the abandoned characters in the country, and their extinction would not be effected without much trouble. By the timely preparations at Kotlah, the first efforts were defeated, and by the active exertions of the Patala officials, this miserable attempt at rebellion has been stamped out." He adds, however, "but others of their stamp must be deterred from following so bad an example, and that the warning should be effectual, it must be prompt and terrible."

6. In his letter of January 31st, he says:—"As the contingents from adjoining native States had arrived, or were close at hand, I felt confident that in the presence of such a force, and with the arrangements I hurriedly made, there was no fear of an immediate attack on Kotlah, or any place in its neighbourhood, but that a terrible example was needed to put a stop at once to what was assuming the proportions of a rebellion."

7. These statements show that no immediate danger was to be apprehended; that if the crime was an attempt at insurrection it had failed, that the insurgents were "completely cowed," and were nearly all made prisoners, many of them being wounded as well, that the danger which might have arisen, if the fort had been taken, had been averted, and that ample military force for the maintenance of order was at Mr. Cowan's disposal.

8. Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 19th, and its enclosure, no doubt, show that several small bodies of Kookas were observed on the 15th January (the day after the execution, in the neighbourhood of Kotlah), but the conduct of these persons on the 15th could not have had anything to do with Mr. Cowan's act from the first.

9. The impression which the papers leave on his Excellency in Council is, that Mr. Cowan ordered the execution, not under the pressure of immediate urgent necessity, but because he thought that it might possibly have the effect of preventing an insurrection of a more general kind.

10. In his Excellency's opinion, a general apprehension of this sort is not enough to justify what was done. Nothing could justify it except the presence of immediate urgent necessity, and of this his Excellency has no evidence whatever in the papers before him.

11. The apprehension that a general insurrection was imminent, and could be averted by the means taken, and not otherwise, might have the effect of excusing Mr. Cowan, to a greater or less extent, if it rested upon reasonable grounds, but the papers disclose only slight, if any, grounds for such an apprehension. Upon this subject what Mr. Cowan has to show is some ground for thinking that when "this miserable attempt at rebellion," as he calls it, "had been stamped out," a summary execution would, and that punishment in the common course of law would not, deter other persons from rebelling.

13. With regard to Mr. Forsyth's proceedings, they would appear to have been legal; but his Excellency in Council fails to perceive the necessity for such extreme and indiscriminate severity as Mr. Forsyth displayed.

14. His Excellency in Council awaits the explanations of the officers concerned upon these points, together with an expression of his Honor's views upon the whole matter, and will reserve final orders on the subject till they have been received and fully considered. Meanwhile, as you have been already informed by telegraph, his Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to maintain the instructions in paragraph 3 of my letter, No. 122, dated 24th ultimo, that Mr. Cowan be suspended from office.

(No. 17 of 1872.)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To Secretary to
Chief Commissioner
of British Burmah,
No. 470, dated
10 March 1872.
To Secretary to
Government of
Punjab, No. 472,
dated 10 March
1872.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 16 March 1872.

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 14, dated the 16th ultimo, we transmit, for your Grace's information, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, showing that we have deemed it expedient to remove Ram Sing, the Kooka leader from Allahabad, and to order his detention in safe custody to British Burmah.

2. We await the reply of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to our letter, No. 472, before determining on the course to be pursued with respect to the other State prisoners named on the margin of the 3rd paragraph of that letter.

(No. 28 of 1872.)

From Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 2 May 1872.

In continuation of our Despatches noted on the margin, we transmit, for your

Judicial, to Secretary of Home

No. 7, dated 10th January 1872.
No. 9, dated 2nd February 1872.
No. 12, dated 2nd February 1872.
No. 14, dated 10th February 1872.
No. 17, dated 16th March 1872.

Grace's information, copy of further papers, noted in the annexed list, relating to the recent disturbances by Kikas at Malodh and Malehr Kotla, the summary execution of the Kika prisoners at the latter place, and the conduct of Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of the Ludiana District, and Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of the Amballa Division, in connection therewith.

2. We beg to refer to our Letter to the Punjab Government, No. 657, dated the 30th ultimo, and to the Memorandum mentioned in the 2nd paragraph thereof, for full details of the circumstances of this painful case, and of the grounds on which we have determined to remove Mr. Cowan from the service, and to transfer Mr. Forsyth from his present appointment in the Punjab to a position in another Province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of a Native State. We have also recorded our opinion that Mr. Forsyth should not in future be employed on similar duty.

3. In directing Mr. Cowan's removal from the service, we have done so with deep regret, both on account of his previous good character and conduct, and because he acted with promptitude in the first instance in concerting measures for the repression of the Kika movement. We propose to address your Grace in the Financial Department, requesting that Mr. Cowan may be admitted to the benefit of a pension.

From L. P. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 59 C.), dated Camp, Karnal, 7th February 1872.

5. The attacks on Malodh and Malehr Kotla, following so immediately one after the other, decided his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to deport Ram Singh and his most prominent Sobahs from the Punjab, and the information which has since been received and forwarded to the Government of India, together with the evidence forming the enclosures to this

this letter, taken in connection with the proceedings at Amritsar and Railot, and the evidence recorded for several years past of the tendency of the Kooka teaching, and the character of its teachers, confirm the Lieutenant Governor in the conviction that the deportation was necessary. His Honor is also of opinion that Ram Singh and his Sookhs should be confined at a distance from the scene of their intrigues, at such a place and in such a manner as to render their rescue or escape, or return to the Punjab, impossible.

4. The evidence against Ram Singh, previously collected, has been considerably strengthened by that now obtained. His own statement recorded by Mr Forsyth, Commissioner of Ambala, is conclusive as to his knowledge of the intentions of his followers to put a stop to the slaughter of him by the murder of butchers, for which he admits that his permission was asked before the perpetration of the crimes at Amritsar and Railot. Ram Singh states that he refused permission, but it may be presumed that the direct evidence as to his complicity by permission or instigation is true, since his followers would not have adopted a line of conduct of which their chief had expressed disapproval, and the Kooka teaching for some time past had denounced cow-killing as a practice which should be stopped.

7. It is impossible to disconnect Ram Singh from the action taken by his followers in the recent outbreak. It was from the village of Phasnee that the band departed on their expedition, and it is shown that the information which Ram Singh was at first stated to have given to the police of the intentions of the party was of the most meagre description, and given, not voluntarily, but after express interrogation by the deputy inspector. The evidence in the present proceedings is summed up by the Commissioner in the note dated the 1st February, which forms an enclosure to the present proceedings. This evidence affords strong proof that there was an intention of an organised rising of the sect in the Punjab, although it is probable that the undisciplined eagerness of some of the Kookas precipitated matters and caused the failure of the design. The opinion of Native gentlemen of known loyalty regarding the tendency of the teaching of Ram Singh, and the objects at which it aimed, was entirely in accordance with that at which the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has arrived, and his Highness the Maharajah of Patiala and other influential Native gentlemen had strongly advised the arrest and removal of Ram Singh from the country.

8. As regards the execution at Malair Kotla, his Honor would call particular attention to the evidence given in Appendix IV. It is sufficient, viewed in the probabilities of the case, to prove that, had the gang of Kookas been successful at Kotla, their numbers would soon have been considerably swelled, and it would be impossible to contemplate, without much anxiety and alarm, even the temporary triumph of a fanatical mob appealing to the rooted and wide-spread prejudice against cow-killing.

9. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor it was an object of very great importance to check the gang at once and completely, and he thinks that great allowance must be made for the operation of this well grounded conviction in the mind of an officer placed in the position of Mr Cowan. Doubtless that officer felt deeply that it depended on his action whether this fanatical outbreak was to be quelled once for all, or whether, from hesitation, delay, or false mercy on his part, it was to gain head, and at the cost of much bloodshed and confusion grow into a serious religious movement. There can be no question that the frequent reports made of fresh bodies of Kookas being in the neighbourhood, threatening further attacks, together with the uncertainty as to the state of things elsewhere, were calculated to deepen his sense of responsibility, and apparently had the effect of bringing him to the desperate resolution he ultimately arrived at.

10. The Lieutenant Governor is not of opinion that the evidence now submitted indicates that the immediate retirement of the bands of Kookas who were observed moving towards Kotla was the result of the executions ordered by Mr Cowan, for in nearly every instance they are said to have gone back on the 18th, the day the attack took place, whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th. Their retirement appears to have been caused really by the attack having been beaten off by the Kotla people. Still these reports made of the approach of fresh bands, and the ignorance of their further movements, naturally tended to increase Mr Cowan's anxiety and to confirm him in his conviction that the circumstances called for, and justified, the immediate infliction of exemplary punishment.

11. The defects in Mr Cowan's proceedings are patent. He recorded no evidence of witnesses of defence, or the criminals, although there appears to have been time to have done so on the 18th. He hurried on the executions, although the prescribed reference to the Commissioner would not have caused 24 hours' delay. Above all, he included, without selection of ringleaders and instigators, in one common capital sentence all the persons (excepting women and children) known to have been concerned in the attack.

12. But without dwelling to disprove the precipitancy, the undisciplined presumption, or the unmeasured severity of Mr Cowan's conduct, the Lieutenant Governor cannot lose sight of the countervailing considerations. He did no injustice. The crimes punished were deliberately planned and committed, were fraught with the utmost alarm to society from the ferocity of their conception, and the suddenness and desperation of their execution. It is true that the purpose was not accomplished, but there was not one of the criminals

whose life was not strictly forfeited to public justice. So much may be said, even if those outrages are looked upon simply as municipal offences, but it is impossible so to regard them, there is not only much evidence, but also a universal agreement amongst persons qualified to judge, showing that, originating in a carefully stimulated religious fanaticism, they had a political object, every step in the attainment of which threatened the most serious disturbance of the existing order of things. Hence not only was every one of these criminals' life forfeited to public justice, but it was essential to the maintenance of public authority that a striking example should be made. Mr Cowan had for some time past officiated as Deputy Commissioner of the Ludiana District, in which are the head-quarters of the Kooka Sect. He had the best opportunities of judging of the nature of their organisation, and the tendency of their designs. As a magistrate, he has brought to conviction some of its members, and his life has been threatened in revenge. On hearing of the outrages under notice, he acted with promptitude in immediately proceeding to Malodh, and with forethought in summoning the troops of the protected States, and his informal and unauthorised sentences were, the day after their execution, supported by the deliberate pronouncement of similar sentences, by the authority to whom Mr. Cowan ought previously to have referred, on 16 similar offenders.

13. The Lieutenant Governor does not underrate the necessity for holding officers in the exercise of public authority strictly responsible that the forms and procedure prescribed for their guidance are exactly observed, nor does he deny that an officer of cooler head and greater forethought, or even one more fearful of responsibility than Mr Cowan, would have vindicated in such a crisis the assailed rights of public order and political authority with more circumspection and discrimination. But, on the other hand, these very occurrences exemplify the difficult position officers may be placed in, and the dilemmas to which minds not, perhaps, exceptionally strong, and necessarily much disturbed and excited, may be exposed. And the Lieutenant Governor cannot blind himself to the consequences of the growth of a belief that the only course that can be followed with personal safety is the cautious adherence to technical forms, and the studied evasion of individual responsibility. Where, therefore, as in the present case, his Honor sees no cause to doubt but that the proceedings, however, in his opinion, hasty and irregular, were taken in good faith as necessary to the public safety, and however indiscriminate, impolitic, and unduly severe, involved, nevertheless, no absolute injustice, the Lieutenant Governor holds that he chooses the lesser public evil in not withholding his support to irrevocable acts.

In compliance, however, with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 122, dated 24th January, Mr. Cowan has been placed under suspension, and the Lieutenant Governor can only ask for a careful consideration of the papers herewith submitted.

From *Lepel H. Griffin, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to *E. C. Bayley, Esq., c.s.i.*, Secretary to the Government of India (No. 72 c); dated Camp Dadbapur, the 12th February 1872.

With reference to the order for the suspension from office of Mr. Cowan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, conveyed in para. 2 of your letter, No. 122, dated 24th January, I am desired to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, copy of a letter from Mr. Cowan, dated 9th February 1872.

From *L. Cowan, Esq.*, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, to *T. D. Forsyth, Esq., c.m.*, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ambala Division; dated Ludiana, the 9th February 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum, dated 7th instant, forwarding extract from a letter of the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to your address, dated the 5th idem, directing my suspension from office until further orders. I truly await the arrival of Major Parsons to make over charge of the district to him.

2. The degradation was most unexpected by me. I had hoped that my proceedings, irregular though they were, would, under the grave circumstances of the case, have met with the approval of Government. I entertain the hope that the order for my suspension was written before the evidence, so strongly confirmatory of the belief entertained by me at the beginning, reached the Government of India.

3. I have reported before that I did not carry out the executions at Kotla recklessly or thoughtlessly. I knew how great was the responsibility I was incurring; I knew that grave disapproval of my conduct by Government would, in all probability, be followed by dismissal from the service of Government, and to me, and to those dependent on me, dismissal means ruin and beggary. But I incurred this great risk in the belief that the preservation of the peace of the country required the severe measures of repression adopted by me, and that no more lenient measures would have had the same effect.

675

4. If I have unfortunately failed to convince the Government that such severe measures were necessary, I will beg that 23 years of faithful service, during which time I have repeatedly received the thanks of Government, may be weighed against this one irregular proceeding. I have never been accused of cruelty. I have never, in my recollection, raised a hand to strike a native.

5. I shall feel obliged by your forwarding this letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, with the request that it may be transmitted, should his Honor the Lieutenant Governor think fit, to the Government of India.

Dated Ambala, the 10th February 1872.

Endorsed by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Ambala Division.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

From L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 78 C.); dated Camp Mahiana, the 14th February 1872.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Supreme Government, copy of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Ambala, in the trial of Kooka concerned in the recent outbreak.

COURT OF SESSIONS, AMBALA DIVISION.

CASE No. 1, of 1872.

THE CROWN versus - - { 1. Bhugwan Singh.
2. Gyan Singh.
3. Thumman Singh.
4. Mehr Singh.

Charge.—Dacoity with murder, Section 395, Indian Penal Code.

Arrangement of File.

1. Calendar, charge, and opening speech.
2. Report of Civil Surgeon, Ludiana.
3. Other evidence for prosecution.
4. Examination of accused before committing Magistrate.
5. Defence.
6. Opinion of Assessors.
7. Finding and sentence of Sessions Judge.

**CALENDAR of PRISONERS Committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana in the Month of January 1872,
to take their Trial before the Sessions Judge.**

Name, Parentage, Residence, Case, and Age of Accused.	Offence, and the Date on which Committed.	FOR PROSECUTION.						DEFENCE.
		To the Fact.	To the Apprehension.	Mutual Evidence.	Finding and identity of Property or Body.	Character.	Other Evidence.	
1. Bhugwan Singh, son of Ram Singh, Kooka. 2. Gyan Singh, son of Dulla Singh, Kooka. 3. Thiruman Singh, son of Abbu Singh, Kooka. 4. Mehr Singh, son of Goolah, Kooka.	Decoity with murder (committed on the 15th January 1872)	1. Damsundhee. 2. Kishna. 3. Soobha. 4. Hari Singh. 5. Bindar Baddan Singh. 6. Nihal Singh.	7. Bahad Singh. 8. Ram Singh. 9. Vunder. 10. Nodwa. 11. Bundera.	—	—	—	12. Barfura Khan, Deputy Inspector. 13. Dhochal Singh. 14. Kupa. 1. Damsundhee. 2. Kishna. 3. Soobha. 7. Sooba Singh. 5. Bindar Baddan Singh. 6. Nihal Singh. 4. Hari Singh. 15. Dewa Singh.	—
NAMES.	Date of Apprehension.	Whether on Bail or in Prison.						
Accused 1, 2, 3, 4.	15th January 1872.	In Prison.						

ABSTRACT OF CASES.

Against the four accused—Bhugwan Singh, Gyan Singh, Thiruman Singh, and Mehr Singh—The evidence is clear and conclusive. They are wounded, and were taken in the very act of committing the offence with which they are charged. Their presence at the place of capture is incompatible with innocence. Some further inquiry must be made into the conduct of the remaining three prisoners, who are forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police for separate inquiry and trial.

The accused Nos. 1 to 4 are committed to take their trial before the Sessions Judge, this 15th day of January 1872.

This order is explained to them. They have no witnesses.

Camp Mohr Kolia, 15 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

CHARGE.

I, L. COWAN, Esq., Magistrate of Ludiana, hereby declare that Bhugwan Singh, accused, on or about the 15th January 1872, committed decoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396, Indian Penal Code, and I direct that he be tried on the said charge by the Sessions Court.

15 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

CHARGE.

I, L. COWAN, Esq., Magistrate, hereby declare that Gyan Singh, accused, on or about the 15th January 1872, committed decoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396, Indian Penal Code, and I direct that he be tried on the said charge by the Sessions Court.

15 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

CHARGE.

I, L. COWAN, Esq., Magistrate, hereby declare that Thumman Singh, accused, on or about the 16th January 1872, committed dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396, Indian Penal Code, and I direct that he be tried on the said charge by the Sessions Court.

15 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

CHARGE.

I, L. COWAN, Esq., Magistrate, hereby declare that Mehr Singh, accused, on or about the 16th January 1872, committed dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396, Indian Penal Code, and I direct that he be tried on the said charge by the Sessions Court.

15 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

No. of Sessions for the Month of January 1872.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Sessions held by T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.M., Sessions Judge of the Ambala Division, at Malodh, Ludiana district, on the 19th day of January 1872, with the aid of the following assessors (1) Mir Hashim Khan Bahadur, Revenue Officer, (2) Ghulam Kadir, Superintendent of Amb., (3) Masud Singh, Lamberdar of Dacoda.

THE CROWN versus -
 1. Bhugwan Singh, of Ram Singh, Kooka.
 2. Gyan Singh, of Datta Singh, Kooka.
 3. Thumman Singh, of Abbel Singh, Kooka.
 4. Mehr Singh, son of Goolaba, Kooka.

Charge.—Dacoity with murder, Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

Committed by Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana at Ludiana on the 16th January 1872.

The charge is read and explained to the prisoners, who acknowledged it to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
 Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

MEMORANDUM of Papers transferred from the Magistrate's File to the Sessions' File, and read out as part of the Proceedings of this Court.

Calendar.

Charge Sheets.

Report of Civil Surgeon, Ludiana.

Evidence of Sirdar Buddan Singh taken by Mr L. Cowan.

Examination of the four accused before the committing Magistrate.

From J. Jace, Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ludiana, to the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana; dated Ludiana, the 18th January 1872.

I HAVE the honour to report that, about 9 a.m. on Monday, the 16th instant, I received your verbal instructions, through the superintendent of police, to proceed without delay to Malodh for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the persons killed and wounded during the attack by the Kookas upon that place the previous evening. I at once laid out my horses and joined you at Malodh between 9 and 3 p.m. the same day, having been somewhat delayed in the latter portion of the journey by rain.

My hospital assistant, Mirza Ameer Beg, accompanied me with medicines, instruments, and surgical appliances.

2. The following statement shows the number of persons I examined:—

Persons.	Killed.	Wounded.	TOTAL.
Malodh men - - -	3	2	4
Kookas - - - -	2	4	6

Malodh men.
Killed.

3. Of the Malodh men who have been killed, one was Bhotha, the Sirdar's coachman who was wounded in five places, the chief one being across the right temple, probably by a "gundassa," and the skull was fractured, the other was Nabbee Bux, a Munshce, who had received five very severe sword wounds, two of which were across the back of the neck, and by which his head was nearly severed from his body.

Wounded.

4. Of those wounded was the young Sirdar himself, Budden Singh, who had received six wounds, three of which were probably sword-cuts, one by a gundassa, and two by sticks; fortunately they were all slight, but that across his left lower jaw, a sword-cut, about four inches long, will leave an indelible scar. The other, Nihal Singh, received three slight sword wounds, one across the right cheek, and two others upon the left hand and wrist.

Kookas.
Killed.

5. Of the dead Kookas, No. 1 had an incised wound over the left cheek bone, and a fractured skull. No. 2 had an incised wound across the front part of the head, and also a fractured skull. The expression of these two bodies was a most fiendish one, and contrasted horribly with the placid faces of the two Malodh ones, which were lying beside them in the same shed; indeed, the scene afforded a striking proof of the fact that the state of the mind, or rather its facial reflection at the moment of death, is as lasting as the attitude of the remaining portions of the body.

Wounded.

6. Of the four wounded, Gahan Singh had received a bullet wound on the right arm, a little below the shoulder-joint, causing a very severe and comminuted fracture of the bone. Phagwan Singh had a slight contused wound on the back of the right elbow, and a contusion on the back. Thummun Singh had a slight contused wound about half an inch long just above the left elbow, and three slight contusions upon the head. Lastly, Meer Singh had a contusion over the left hip, at the slightest touch of which he cried out very vociferously, and out of all proportion to the apparently slight injury he had sustained.

Visitation of Malair
Kotlah.

7. About 7 a.m. the next day (the 16th) I started on the same duty for Malair Kotlah, as the Kookas had made a still more formidable attack upon the latter town the morning after their assault upon Malodh. After a very disagreeable ride in a drizzling rain across country, which, owing to the very heavy rain, was here and there several inches deep in mud and water, I reached Kutlah about 10 a.m., and the following is a detailed account of the killed and wounded I there examined;—

Persons.	Killed.	Wounded.			Total.	Grand Total.
		Very Severely.	Severely.	Slightly.		
Kotlah men - -	8	2	4	9	16	24
Kookas - -	7	1	1	- -	2	9

Kotlah men.

8. The eight Kotlah men who were killed had all been burned or buried before my arrival, but I was informed that one was the Kotwal and the other seven sepoyas.

Wounded.

9. The names of the two who were very severely wounded are Hafiz Ali Shere, Moonshce, who received five sword wounds, one across right side of the head, another across left side of face, another across right side of the neck, and another upon the lower hip; but the worst was that across the left temple, by which the skull was fractured; and Gunda, a sepoy, who received a sword wound upon the top of the head, which probably caused a fracture, and another slighter one upon the right arm.

The names of the four who were severely wounded are—

Meera Baksh	- - -	-	a sword-cut across left wrist.
Munda	- - -	-	" "
Kara	- - -	-	" "

and Soosa, whose thumb and two first fingers of the left hand were cut off, and who is said to have killed the Kooka who maimed him. The names of the nine who were *lightly* wounded were, Beera, with four sword wounds, Gunda, three sword wounds across the fingers of the left hand, Kumma, two wounds, a sword puncture and a contusion, Maiho, several contusions by a *lassi* or stick, Subadar Shabdu Khan, one sword-cut upon the left arm, near the wrist, Abdool Ruheem Khan, one sword-cut, Ghulam Mohomed (who said he killed three Kookas himself), one sword puncture; Kauda, one contusion upon the head; and Deena, one contused wound.

10. The bodies of the seven Kookas who had been killed I found lying in pools of blood, and heaped together upon the floor of a small room near the Treasury, their attitudes were various, but the expression of the faces was nearly the same in all, and no less fiendish than that of their dead comrades at Malodh. They had been terribly hacked about with swords,

swords, chiefly about the heads and chests, and most of them had received several wounds, the head of one was nearly severed from the body, and the right arm of another was completely separated half way above the elbow, and was lying beside the corpse.

11. Of the two wounded Kookas, one was *Wasser Sing*, who had received a dangerous sword wound, about five inches long, over the region of the spleen, and another, but slighter one, upon the left shoulder. Of the other wounded person only the severed right hand was picked up after the fight. I found it lying amongst the dead bodies, and satisfied myself that it was not a part of either of them, but really a member belonging to another.

12. After examining the dead bodies, and visiting all the wounded which have been above described, most of whom were, except the Kookas, lying at their own houses in the town, and giving advice and directions regarding their treatment, I left them in charge of the native medical officer attached to the dispensary there. I then returned to the spot where the principal fighting had taken place, and, having written and despatched to you the semi-official account of what I saw on arrival at Kotla, the particulars of the Kooka attack, the gratifying news of the capture of so many of the fugitives by the Patiala Tehsildar of Sherpore, and some other matters, I prepared to return to Ludiana, which I reached about 5 o'clock the same evening.

THE CROWN WITNESSES 1. BHUGWAN SINGH, 2. GYAN SINGH; 3. TUNMUN SINGH;
AND 4. MEER SINGH.

WITNESS No. 1 for Prosecution, *Surfraz Khan*, Deputy Inspector of Police of Sanchawal, Ludiana District.—States on solemn affirmation On the 11th of this month I went to Bhaines to keep order at the fair there. The fair was over on the 12th. On the 13th in the morning, I heard that a body of *mustangs*, Kookas, had separated themselves from the rest. The Lumberdar and chowkedar told me of this, and said they were up to mischief. I then went at once to *Itam Singh*, and said I wished to speak to him alone. He said, these people, i. e., *Hira Singh* and *Lehna Singh*, residents of *Lakrandee* in Patiala, are heads of this body, and won't obey my word. I said "Why, what is their intention?" He gave me no answer, and only said they had become *mustangs*. I asked him to give me a list of their names. He gave me a list of 12 men. I gave that list afterwards to the office. I have a copy here, and read it "*Lehna Singh*, son of *Mehtab Singh*, *Hira Singh*, head; *Anoop Singh*, *Oudam Singh*, *Mund Singh*, of *Hadaya*, *Jogha Singh*, *Wuryam Singh*, *Bhag Singh*, of *Mehraj*, *Narain Singh*, of *Rur*; *Salub Singh*, *Soorjan Singh*, *Gyan Singh*, and *Khan Singh*, of *Bulhera*."

He said he knew no more. I asked how many men there were altogether; he said about 50 or 60. I then told *Suobhoo Lumberdar*, *Dowlat Ram Lumberdar*, *Bhugwan Chowkedar*, and *Kulander Khan*, Sergeant, to inquire how many men there were collected in this separate body at a well close to Bhaines.

They reported the number to be about 100. After this I said to *Ram Singh*, "You explain to them that they are to commit no disturbances, and send them away." He went, and, putting his cloth round his neck, said to them, "Go to your homes, and don't make a row, or it will be worse for me." They replied, "Give us some food, and we will go." He fed them, and they went away, and *Ram Singh* reported their departure.

I then sent the Sergeant and *Hurree Singh* to follow them, and find out which way they should go. They went to *Rampore Katian*, in the Patiala territory.

When they reached Patiala territory the Sergeant and others returned and reported the fact. I at once wrote information to the Thannadar of *Doraha*. I then came to Ludiana by the evening train, and at 10 P.M. informed the district superintendent of police, and then the deputy commissioner.

I was then ordered to go to the different *Vakeels* and inform them.

There were about 1,000 Kookas at the fair. They were occupied in reading and reciting passages, but no one said anything.

The *mustang* gang frequently expressed their intention of going to Kotla.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witnesses in the *Oordoo* language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN WITNESSES ONE BHUGWAN SINGH AND THREE OTHERS.

WITNESS No. 2 for Prosecution, *Dhankat Singh*, son of *Maha Singh*; Age 60 years; Caste, Rajput, Resident of *Malodh*, Occupation, Cultivator.—States on solemn affirmation: I am *darwan*, and was on duty at the gate of the town on the evening of the 14th, when town lamps were lighted.

I was sitting at the gateway, when suddenly a number of men, Kookas, perhaps 200, came in. They seized my hands and tied them behind my back, and placed a guard of four

men over me. They passed on, and when they came back, and went out, my son untied my arms. They were in the fort about an hour or so. There was some fighting, and the Kookas ran out.

Prisoners do not cross examine.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN WITNESS BHUGWAN SINGH AND THREE OTHERS.

WITNESS No. 3 for Prosecution, Kirpa, son of Oodam; Age 28 years; Caste, Khatri; Resident of Malodh; Occupation, Shopkeeper.—States on solemn affirmation: Absent at Kotlah.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN WITNESS ONE BHUGWAN SINGH AND THREE OTHERS.

WITNESS No. 4 for Prosecution, Dattumdar, Son of Lahya; Age, 40 years; Caste, Teyles, Resident of Malodh; Occupation, Teyles.—States on solemn affirmation: I am a spy in the employ of the Sirdar Muh Singh. I was in the stables when the Kookas came. My brother, Boota coachman, told me to get out of the way, and I went to my house from fear. But I heard a noise and went out, and found my brother killed. I hit about and my stick was broken. They took two mares away with them. I only got a blow on my arm; no mark left.

I recognised Puhara Singh. He was on a mule. I knew him, because he was born here. He came inside riding his mule. There is another man whom I can identify if I see him. He was wounded on the leg. I recognise No. 2 Gyan Singh also. He asked me for a horse, but I would give none. Then they attacked my brother.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN WITNESS BHUGWAN SINGH AND OTHERS.

WITNESS for Prosecution, Natheo.—States on solemn affirmation: About 10 a.m., the day after the dacoitee, I went to village Arori. At the well near it I saw some one sitting in his blanket. I asked who he was, he said, a sadh. I seized his blanket, and he called out, "Don't, my leg is broken." I then knew he was a Kooka, so had him apprehended. I recognise him as Mehr. Arori is not a mile from Malodh.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN WITNESS BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS No. 5 for Prosecution, Kishna, son of Thaker Singh; Age, 25 years; Caste, Rajpoot; Resident of Malodh; Occupation, Chuprassee of Sirdar. States on solemn affirmation: I am chuprassee of the Ludiana Court, in service with Sirdar Budden Singh. I was in the Cutcherry banding in the evening, when about 18 or 20 Kookas came in. I was sitting about two paces from Kaze Nubbee Buksh. They demanded arms. The Moonshee said he had none. They then attacked him with axes on the neck and killed him. I got a blow from a stick on the back. It was night. I could recognise no one. I ran away. The Moonshee was killed in my presence. Purboo, another chuprassee, was there, and he attacked the Kooka, and got a slight wound in return. I do not recognise anyone. The Moonshee was seated and was dragged out, and asked for arms, and because he gave none was murdered. I then ran out, leaving the Kookas inside, and went to Khea, a village close by, and roused the people. About 20 men came with me, and stopped the door,

door of the village, and there was a scuffle. I know nothing about the capture of these Kookas now in Court.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN VERSUS BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS No. 5 for Prosecution, *Dawa Singh*, Son of *Jaimal Singh*, Age, 18 years; Caste, Jat; Resident of Malodh; Occupation, in service of Sirdar.—States on solemn affirmation: When the Kookas came I was in my father's house. About 20 men came in, and one of them struck my mother on the wrist, and asked for arms and for the keys to open the boxes in our house. They took away a double-barrelled gun belonging to my father, also a *tufeer* belonging to the Sirdar. I could not identify the men, it was night.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN VERSUS BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS No. 7 for Prosecution, *Hurter Singh*, Son of *Shur Singh*; Age, 50 years; Resident of Malodh; Occupation, service of Sirdar.—States on solemn affirmation: I am servant to Sirdar Buddun Singh. When the Kookas came in, Sirdar Buddun Singh had come from shooting, and it was eventide. I was sitting by him when some 10 or 12 Kookas came in and called out "*fattah*," and attacked him. They asked for arms and horses. There was a scuffle, and all came outside the room. There they wounded the Sirdar by blows on the neck and head. He then seized an axe from one of them and laid about him with it, and they fled. They abused him, saying he was a friend of Maharaja and a child of the English. *Buhen Singh* and *Nihal Singh* were there at that time. I was merely pushed. There was no wound inflicted on me.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN VERSUS BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS No. 6 for Prosecution, *Sahib Singh*, Son of *Gurdas Singh*; Age, 40 years; Caste, Jat; Resident of Kheri.—States on solemn affirmation: On the evening when the Kookas came I was in my village, when a chuprassie and sweeper came calling out that dacoit had attacked the village. I and my fellows turned out to the number of about 80 and ran to the gate of the Malodh Town; found it shut and protected by the Kookas, as we had to go out and enter by a bastion. I went first along the street and found that the coachman had been killed. We all collected, and there was a general fight, and four of their number were struck down and captured. I did not go into the bazaar. There may have been men killed. I do not recognise any dacoit, nor can I do so now. I thought they were ordinary marauders, but people all said they were Kookas. I had a *lati* in my hand; so had others. My lumberdars came out, too, to the rescue. Of the four now in Court, two were captured just outside the town near the moor, and two about 200 yards outside. It was dark. I don't recognise the men, but I knew they had been sorted. My villagers had no arms, only sticks and stones. I got a wound on my shoulder, and many were wounded with stones and sticks. Of the four men who were brought in two died. Two others were apprehended in the morning. Of the four men brought in at night, all were more or less wounded.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS No. 3 for Prosecution, *Sosbah*, Son of *Abdeia*; Age, 20 years; Caste, Goojar; Resident of *Malodh*; Occupation, Syce in service of *Sirdar Buddun Singh*.—States on solemn affirmation: I am syce in *Sirdar Buddun Singh's* service. On the evening of the dacoitee about 20 Kookas came into the yard where I was. Some passed on upstairs. They took away 18 horses out of the stables. I came back, having been released by the inhabitants pelting the dacoits with bricks. They succeeded in carrying four excellent horses away. I did not recognise anyone. I hid from fear when they came, and did not get wounded.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

Transferred to Sessions File, the Sirdar being too ill to attend Court.

THE 16th January 1872. *Sirdar Buddun Singh* for Prosecution on Solemn Affirmation.—On evening of 14th, about half past-six p.m., I was seated in this room. About 12 or 13 men armed came up to the door, and came in. At first they saluted, then seized me by the hair and dragged me to the door. They said, "You give assistance to the English; that is not good. You are a relation of the Maharnjah's." After being dragged across the doorway I seized an axe out of the hand of one of the Kookas and struck the man who were holding me with it. Before I seized the axe I was wounded in three or four places with a sword. They then ran away; they lighted a blue light (*mehtab*) to light them up my stairs. I identified one of the accused, *Lukka Singh Doozah*. He did not speak. I have often seen him. They asked for arms and saddles for the horses they had taken.

L. Cowas, Magistrate.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS for Prosecution, *Ram Singh*, Son of *Geordita*; Age 30 years; Caste, Jat; Resident of *Sumul Khan*; Occupation, Lumberdar.—States on solemn affirmation. I was present at the outside of the wall when two men wounded were captured and brought in. I do not recognise faces now, for it was quite dark at the time, but these men were caught and brought in. Two men had already been captured when I saw the men captured at the morre and brought in. Out of the four men caught at night, two died. In the morning two more were caught and brought in.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

WITNESS for prosecution, *Sunder*, Son of *Jain*; Caste, Bhaman; Resident of *Malodh*.—States on solemn affirmation: On the morning after the dacoitee I was going outside the village for a necessary purpose, and saw a man going along very slowly. He was wounded on his arm, and he asked me the way to *Kubbenwal*. I asked where he was going to, and he said to *Kotlah*. I ran on and told that a Kooka was outside, and the *Thanedar* then went out and brought him in. I recognise *Tummun Singh* as the man apprehended.

Certified that the above evidence was read over to the witness in the Oordoo language, which he understood, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

(11.)

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

18th January 1872. *Bhagwan Singh*, Son of *Ram Singh*, Kooka of Nuggul, Patiala, accused No. 1.—I went to Bhainee five days before *Magher*. I went alone from my village, I did not join any gang. The Kookas who were seated near me talked of going to loot Kotlah. *Lehna Singh* and *Hira Singh* of *Lakrandee* were among them. There were about 60 or 65 men who planned to attack Kotlah. I don't know who first originated the idea, but I heard everyone saying that they would get horses and arms at Kotlah. There was no mention of *Malodh* at Bhainee. No one asked me to join them; it was my fate to join them. I do not see any Kookas among the party. This gang were not *mustanas*. This party were separate from all the others at a well of *Ram Singh*, about 300 paces from the village. They belonged to different villages. On the 13th, after eating food at noon, we all left Bhainee. There were about 60 or 65 in all. There were no swords with us. There were a few small *gandassas*. I did not hear anyone say that they would be revenged for *Gyanees*' death. I know that we were going to Kotlah to seize horses and arms. I do not know what it was intended to do after we got the horses and arms. We all went together from Bhainee, and going by *Paal* in the *Patiala* State reached *Rubboo* on the *Patiala* border 3½ coast from *Malodh*, when a watch of the night had gone (probably 10 p.m., 13th January). We did not stop at any village on the road to *Rubboo*. I do not know if any others joined us, or supplied arms on the road or not. I had only a stick in my hand. I was mounted on my mare (worth rupees 2-6-0). We rested that night and Sunday in *Rubboo* at a well outside the village. People from the village brought bread to us. I do not know their names. We all left when two *gaurras* of the day remained. There was no *Scobah* with us. I did not see any one with *talwars*. A few had axes, and the rest sticks. I did not know we were coming to *Malodh* till we reached the village. *Hira Singh* and *Lehna Singh* were our leaders. There were the same number when we reached *Malodh* as when we left Bhainee. I arrived at *Malodh*, and came in to village with the others on horseback. I am lame. I came only as far as the oilman's shop, where oil was taken from. I did not join in the attack. I sat on my mare in the bazaar, whilst the others attacked the house and *culoherry*. A little while after the Kookas began to run away, and birds were thrown from the roofs of the houses. I was struck in several places, and fell off mare. I was also struck by *laths* and seized. I only know the names of *Hira Singh* and *Lehna Singh* of the dacoits. I make this confession voluntarily. I do not know the names of the two Kookas who were killed.

The confession above recorded contains accurately the whole statement of accused, and to the best of my belief no influence was used to make the confession.

L. CUNN, Magistrate.

THE CROWN WITNESS BHUWAN SINGH.

Charge—298, *Indian Penal Code*.

No. 1.—DEFENCE.

BHUWAN SINGH, Son of *Ram Singh*; Caste, Kooka; Residence, Nuggul Itaga, Patiala, having pleaded guilty, says the statement he made before the magistrate is quite correct, it is read over to him, and there adds: I am not an enemy of the Government. I came with the party to see what was going on, not to plunder. I am lame, and does it look as if I was fit to commit a dacoity? I rode on horseback. I was not present when the conversation took place between *Labba Singh* and *Heera Singh*, but I heard at the well, where we were all collected at Bhainee, that he had promised to join us.

The above contains the whole of the statement made by accused in my presence.

T. D. Forsyth.

(12.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 2, *Gyan Singh*, Son of *Dulla Singh*, Kooka, of *Pholayree*, Patiala.—I went to Bhainee on the 11th; I stayed there two nights. *Thumman Singh*, my nephew, went with me. About 10 or 12 Kookas worked themselves into a frenzy (*mustanas*). A number joined them till there was about 100. They were shouting out that they would have an exchange for *Gyanees*, who was hanged. *Heera Singh* and *Lehna Singh* were the leaders.

356.

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leaders. I do not know the name of any others. On the second day the party left the village. I followed them with Thumman Singh, and joined them at Pacl. They asked me to come to Kotlah with them that they would there get arms and horses. They said they would first loot Kotlah, then Sungroor, then Nabha, then Patiala. I joined them and came on to Rubboo. At Bhainee Lukka Singh and Humam Singh, Soobahs, came and sat down with the mustans. I heard Heera Singh say to them that they were going to take revenge for Gyanee's death, and would first go to Kotlah for horses and arms. The Soobahs said, "We will follow you, go on to Kotlah. I came from Pacl to Rubboo with the gang. Remained a night and day in Rubboo. Heera Singh bought food in the village out of his own pocket and gave to us. We remained at a well about 600 paces from village. The people of Rubboo did not know for what purpose we were there. We all left Rubboo in evening. There was only one *tahseer* with Lebna Singh, some had gandassas, and some axes and sticks. I had a stick only. At Rubboo I and Thumman Singh were going to our houses. Heera Singh asked us to come with him as far as Kotlah. We were not told we were to loot Malodh. We arrived at gate of Malodh at dark. On the road I heard it counselled to come to Malodh, as there were 40 horses and arms to be had here. I came inside with the others. It was arranged that 11 those with sticks were to go and guard the small gate. I went there with Thumman Singh, Uttar Singh and another, whose name I do not know. A little after 10 or 12 men attacked us with sticks and bricks, and Uttar Singh and my fourth companion were killed. I was wounded by a shot in the right arm, and Thumman Singh was wounded. I fell, and was taken there. I do not know the names of any of the others of the gang. I make the confession voluntarily. At Bhainee Ram Singh came to us, and said—"Oh brother, do not create a disturbance!" and told us to go to our homes at once, as we would not obey him.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

The confession above made contains accurately the whole of accused's statements, and no influence was used to make the confession.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

Charge 396, Indian Penal Code.

DEFENCE.—Gyan Singh, son of Dullah Singh, Caste, Kooka; residence, Pholayree, having pleaded guilty, the statement made by him before the magistrate is read out and acknowledged to be correct. He adds I am a friend of the Sirkar. I served in the cavalry, I have done nothing wrong. I did not know what was going to be done. When Labha came to talk to the mustans, Heera Singh said, "We are going to Kotlah and Jhind, and Nabha and Patiala, to revenge ourselves for the part they took in Gyan Singh's death. If you are a poor lot (*pagas*) don't come; but, if not, come with us. Labha Singh said, go, I will come afterwards. Humam Singh was there, but said nothing."

The above contains the whole of the statement made by accused in my presence; it was read over to accused, who acknowledged it to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner.

(13.)

EXAMINATION of accused, Thumman Singh, son of Athel Singh, Kooka, of Pholayree, Accused No. 3.—I am Gyan Singh's (accused No. 2.) nephew. I went after him to Bhainee, and left after him on the 13th. I joined him and about 100 Kookas in Rubboo. I joined them. They said they were going to Kotlah to get horses and arms. I do not know for what purpose they wanted horses and arms. My uncle did not tell me. We left Rubboo in the evening, and arrived at the village at time of lighting lamps. I had nothing in my hand. I did not come inside the village. I went and stood outside the Moree. I did not know the others were going to loot Malodh. I thought they were passing through on their way to Kotlah. I went alone outside (deponent will not explain why he separated himself from the others). I was outside and heard noise and sounds of fighting, and a number of men ran out of the village and attacked me (deponent has wounds on the left arm and head). I fell down, and was arrested at once. I make this confession voluntarily. I do not know the names of the two Kookas who were killed.

The confession above recorded contains accurately the whole of the statement made by accused, and to the best of my belief no influence, by means of any promise, threat or otherwise, was used to make the above confession.

16 January 1872.

L. Cowan, Magistrate.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

Charge—Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

DEFENCE.

Tummun Singh, son of Abdel Singh; Caste, Kooka; age, , residence, , occupation, .—Having pleaded, his statement made before the magistrate is read and acknowledged to be correct, and adds. I only went to the fair. I had no stick, no arms. I did not know we were coming to plunder Malodh. I am not a Kooka; I am a Jat.

The above was read over to accused, who acknowledged it to be correct, it contains the whole of the statement made by him in my presence.

T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner.

EXAMINATION of accused, Mahr Singh, son of Golaba of Alawalpore, Jullundhur district, 16 January 1872.—I went to Bhainee for the Maghee and stayed there one day. I saw Heera Singh and Lehna Singh, Mustanas, with many other Kookas, but I don't know what they were doing. I did not see any Soobahs with them. I did not see Ram Singh go to them and tell them not to make a disturbance. I left Bhainee alone, leaving all these Mustanas at Bhainee. I came to Rubboo intending to go to Hoinpore to visit a friend. The Mustanas all arrived after me. Then says. "The Mustanas arrived at Rubboo before me. I did not join them. They did not ask me to join them. I left 'Rubboo' with them on the following evening. I did not know where they were going. I came to Malodh with them; I went to a well outside town. I was alone. Heera Singh gave me food at 'Rubboo.' After I had been a little while at the well outside the village, a number of men came and seized me and beat me. I was arrested there."

L. Cowen, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

ORDER.—Against the accused, Sahib Singh, there was sufficient evidence to warrant putting him on his trial. I await a report from the police before examining him and the other two remaining accused.

16 January 1872.

L. Cowen, Magistrate.

ORDER.—A report is received that Ram Singh, leader of the Kookas, has been detained by the heavy rain, but will soon be here. The excuse is a reasonable one as notice was given to him only yesterday about 1 P.M., and it has rained ever since.

As I am about to start for Kotlah notice is given that Ram Singh may return to Bhainee. He will be summoned to Ludiana on my return if necessary.

Adjourned.

16 January 1872.

L. Cowen, Magistrate.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

Charge—Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

DEFENCE.

Mahr Singh, son of Golaba, Caste, Kooka; age, ; residence, ; occupation, .—Having pleaded not guilty, his statement made before the magistrate is read over to him and acknowledged to be correct. (This prisoner is in great pain and cannot move, his leg being broken.) He adds I came as far as the Shewalla just at the gate of the village. I was wounded by a lathie between the Shewalla and the gate. After this I went to the well in Roosan and was apprehended next day.

The above contains the whole of the statement made by accused in my presence, it was read over to accused, who acknowledged it to be correct.

T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH.

Charge—Dacoity with murder: Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

Opinion of Assessors.—In their opinion, after hearing the evidence for prosecution, the offence is fully proved against all the prisoners. They were all arrested on the spot and are wounded, besides, they confessed their guilt.

(True translation.)

19 January 1872.

Gunga Bishan, Clerk of Court.

THE CROWN versus BHUGWAN SINGH, GYAN SINGH, TUMHUN SINGH, MEHR SINGH.

Dacoity with murder: Section 396 Indian Penal Code.

The history of this case is as follows:

At an assembly of Kookas at the Maghee fair in Bhainee on the 11th and 12th January, it was decided by a party of Kookas, who had worked themselves into a state of frenzy and excitement, that Gyan Singh Soobah's death must be avenged. Hears Singh and Lehna Singh of Sekrowdee in the Patiala Territory were some of the leaders, if not the chief men in this business. The Deputy Inspector hearing of their excited state went to Ram Singh, the Kooka Guru, and asked the intention of these men. He gave no answer, merely saying they were Mustana.

Subsequently Ram Singh having given the Deputy Inspector the names of 13 men, "Mustana," went to them and begged the gang to go away to their homes, and commit no row. They asked for food from him and then went away.

Two of the prisoners now on their trial say that Lukka Singh Soobah came to the gang, when he was called on to join, to avenge Gyan Singh's death, or he was a *paye admi*. Lukka Singh then promised to follow. This may have been said by him merely to get rid of them. They declared their intention of going to Kotlah, Jheeta, Nabha, and Patiala, to take revenge on these states because of the part taken by them in hunting down the perpetrators of the Bakot murder.

From inquiries made in the case disposed of at Kotlah it appears that the attack was first directed against Kotlah as being a weak and notoriously misgoverned state, that they might get arms and money with which to attack the other places.

A party of about 100 Kookas left Bhainee on the 13th and halted for the night at Rubboo. Next day as they passed towards Kotlah it was suddenly determined to attack Malodh, where Sardar Mit Singh and Budden Singh live. The party of Kookas arrived at the gate just at dusk. They took possession of the gate, and proceeding through the bazaar, where they dropped ventres at cross streets, so as to secure their retreat, made straight for Sardar Mit Singh's house. Entering the gateway they found some stables on the left, and Boots Conchmas. He was called on to give up his horses, and on refusing was immediately cut down and killed. Dhowkul Singh Durwan, witness No. 2, had his hands tied behind him at the gate. Demanda, witness No. 4, saw his brother Boots murdered.

The party then passed on to the house, and in one court-yard found the Sardar Moonshee Nubhee Bishah, and killed him. Kishna Rajpoot deposes to the fact.

Opposite to this court-yard is Sardar Budden Singh's house. A party of from 12 to 18 went in, seized his horses, and going up-stairs to his room, pretending to pay their respects, abused and attacked the Sardar, who with great gallantry turned on his assailants, and seized an axe, and laid about him right and left. The party then took flight and were pursued down the bazaar by the inhabitants, who attacked them with sticks, guns, bricks, &c.

The men of the opposite village, Khrees, came to assist and drove off the Kookas.

In the fight six men of the Kooka party were wounded, two died, of the remaining four, two, Bhugwan Singh and Gyan Singh, were captured just outside the wall and brought in at once.

Witnesses Sahib Singh and Ram Singh depose to the capture of these men, and Sundee deposes to the apprehension of Tumhun Singh just outside the village next morning.

Nuthana deposes to seeing Mehr in the village of Rua, not a mile distant from Malodh, next morning.

All the rest escaped and attacked Kotlah, but all or nearly all were captured, and that case having occurred in independent jurisdiction has been disposed of by the Commissioner in his capacity as agent.

There is not the slightest doubt as to the intentions or acts of the party to which these four prisoners belong, and I can see no reason for not recording the sentences in which all who are concerned in dacoity with murder are involved.

The assessors are unanimous in finding the parties guilty: their statements, in fact, admit guilt.

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For two reasons, however, I hesitate to put into execution the extreme penalty of the law. Severe examples have just been made at Malair Kotlah, and there is room now for a display of clemency.

The second reason is that all the prisoners are more or less severely wounded. Two have broken limbs, and possibly the life of one is in danger. I therefore remit the sentence of death, and pass a sentence of transportation for life against all four prisoners.

Malodh,
19 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge.

THE CROWN *versus* BHUGWAN SINGH, &c.

Charge—Dacoity with murder: Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

THE Court concurring with assessors finds that Bhugwan Singh is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Bhugwan Singh has committed the offence of dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Bhugwan Singh be transported for life.

19 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN *versus* GYAN SINGH, &c.

Charge—Dacoity with murder: Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

THE Court concurring with assessors finds that Gyan Singh is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Gyan Singh be transported for life.

19 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN *versus* TUMMUN SINGH, &c.

Charge—Dacoity with murder: Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

THE Court concurring with assessors finds that Tummun Singh is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Tummun Singh be transported for life.

19 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

THE CROWN *versus* MEHR SINGH, &c.

Charge—Dacoity with murder: Section 396, Indian Penal Code.

THE Court concurring with assessors finds that Mehr Singh is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of dacoity with murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Mehr Singh be transported for life.

19 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Sessions Judge, Ambala Division.

PROCEEDINGS in the Case of the 16 Men tried at Malak Kotlah.

Malak Kotlah Jurisdiction versus Malak Kotlah State.

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| 1. Albel Singh, Kookas of Bakson, Patiala. | 8. Sham Singh, Jagah, Patiala. |
| 2. Roop Singh, Mula Mayra, Patiala. | 9. Hera Singh, Pittoo Ke, Nabha. |
| 3. Karam Singh, Gullan, Nabha. | 10. Baggat Singh, Kangla, Patiala. |
| 4. Saitha Singh, Rubboo, Ludiana. | 11. Hukam Singh, Jubbil, Amritsar. |
| 5. Anroop Singh, Sakrondee, Patiala. | 12. Varrian Singh, Mehru, Ferozepur. |
| 6. Sobha Singh, Rubboo, Ludiana. | 13. Sobha Singh, Radial, Nabha. |
| 7. Varrian Singh, Chusa Bahadoor Singh, Ludiana. | 14. Swarn Singh, Rubbu, Ludiana. |
| | 15. Bela Singh, Rubbu, Ludiana. |
| | 16. Jourhar Singh, Boleas, Patiala. |

Charge—"Dacoity with Murder" at Kotlah on the morning of the 15th January 1872.

Niaz Ali for Prosecution on Solemn Affirmation.—18th January 1872.—I am Naib Nazim of Ummerpurh, in the Patiala State. On the 15th instant, about noon, a sardar of Burr came and reported to me at Sherepur that a body of Kookas had created a disturbance in Kotlah and had come to "Burr." I went at once with three sowars and a mohurrir to "Burr," arrived there about 1 p.m. I saw 68 Kookas in the jungle about 30 or 40 paces from the village, of whom 29 were wounded, some only with contusions. The villagers had all fled out of fear. I asked them where they had come from, they said they had come after attacking Malodh and Kotlah. I told them to give up their arms. Some agreed to give up arms, others refused, and they disputed about it. At last they gave up 16 *talwars*, one spear, and a number of *gundasses*, axes and sticks. The swords before the court are those they gave up. I arrested them and took them to Sherepur. There were no troops or people of Kotlah there. I got no information from Kotlah. There were four horses with them, three of them belong to the Sardars of Malodh and one to some one in Kotlah. They had also a Kotlah chupprasse's badge with them. I identify the horses out of court. The 16 men before me and the two women were among the Kookas I captured. The leaders were Heera Singh and Lehna Singh, of Sakrondee, and Gurmakh Singh, a lumberdar of Phariwas, in Kotlah. They told me they had left Bhainee with the intention of killing the cow-killers in Kotlah, and that on the road they turned off to get arms in Malodh. They did not tell me what they intended to do after leaving Kotlah. I told them it was no use to resist, that, though they might overpower me, the Maharajah would not leave a man alive. After taking the arms, I collected a number of men and escorted the Kookas to Sherepur, four *kos* from "Burr." I kept the prisoners a day at Sherepur and then sent them to you at Kotlah.

L. Cress.

Accused do not question.

(No. 16.)

Punjab Singh for Prosecution on Solemn Affirmation. 18th January 1872.—I am lumberdar of Ramnuggur, in the Patiala State, and a durbar of the State. On the 15th I sent out Niaz Ali to "Burr." My village is on the road from Sherepur to "Burr." I saw about 70 Kookas in the jungle outside the village, and the village deserted. After some dispute they gave up their arms to Niaz Ali. There were 16 *talwars*, a spear, and a number of axes and *gundasses*. There were four horses. I identify the arms shown to me. All the swords were marked with blood, and many were without sheaths. About 20 or 25 were wounded severely. They said they had come from Bhainee to massacre the people of Kotlah who killed cows, and went to Malodh to get arms. The 16 men and two women now before me were among those whom I took to Sherepur. The four horses outside court are those taken from them.

L. Cress.

Accused do not question.

(No. 17.)

Narain Singh for Prosecution on Solemn Affirmation. 18th January 1872.—I am the Mookhtear of Sardar Mith Singh, of Malodh. Three of the horses, two mares, and one horse outside court are the property of Sardar Mith Singh and his son, Buddun Singh. They were stolen from Malodh, on the evening of the 14th instant, by a gang of dacoits, who wounded the Sardar, Bhagwan Singh, and killed two men.

L. Cress.

Accused do not question.

One of the swords shown to me was stolen from Malodh at the same time.

L. Cress.

(No. 18.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 1, *Albel Singh*, Kooka. 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhainee for the Maghee festival four or five days ago. I met Heera Singh and Lehna Singh there. I left Bhainee with them and about 120 others. There was no talk about going to Kotlah. They said they were all going to their homes. I went with them to Rubboo, remained a night there. Next day we all went to Malodh. In the evening Heera Singh told us to come with him to Malodh and he would give us arms to kill the slayers of cattle. I remained in the bazaar when the others went into the fort. No Soobah came with us. When the gang left Malodh I accompanied and came to Kotlah. Heera Singh said the cow-killers were there. I came into the city with the others as far as the *Kella Gate*. I don't know who our guide was. I followed Heera Singh. I found a sword in Kotlah. I wounded a man with a sword before the Treasury. I don't know who he was. I then ran away with the others and went to Burr, where I was seized the same day by the Naib Nazim. No Soobah incited us at Bhainee to commit the outrage. Heera Singh at Bhainee and at several other places has asked me to join him in killing the killers of cows. The man I wounded was killed by one of my companions. I don't know if any joined us on the road from Bhainee. Several Kookas came to us and several left us. Ram Singh told us to leave Bhainee. I don't know why I make this confession voluntarily.

L. COMAR.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 19.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 2, *Roor Singh*, Kooka of Patiala. 18th January 1872.—I went to the Maghee fair at Bhainee. I joined the Kookas who were with Heera Singh and Lehna Singh. We did not speak about killing cow-killers, but the thought came into my heart to do so. I left Bhainee after Heera Singh and the party. I joined them next morning in Rubboo. I was going to my home. No one at Rubboo asked me to join them. I left Rubboo with the party and joined them at Malodh. In my heart I thought that we would get arms in Malodh. God told me. I went into the town, but remained in the gateway by God's order. I did not go further. When the Kookas returned I came with them and went to Kotlah. No one told me to go. I went. I came into the town and remained outside the gate of the palace. I had a stick. I joined in the fight before the Treasury, but did not strike any one. I did not get a weapon. We ran away, a number remained behind. I don't know if they were killed or not. The men whose corpses were shown to me were with us, but I don't know their names. I went from Kotlah with the others to "Burr," where I was captured. I don't know if all the other accused were in Kotlah with us or not. I don't know if any left our gang after we left Kotlah.

L. COMAR.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 20.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 3, *Kaure Singh*. 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhainee for the Maghee Melā. I sat near where Heera Singh and Lehna Singh were. They did not advise me to join them in any enterprise. God put it into my heart to go with them. No Soobah spoke to us. (This last remark is voluntarily.) I left Bhainee with them. We went together to "Rubboo," and from Rubboo to Malodh. God ordered me to go there. No one else told me. I went inside, but stayed outside the fort gate, whilst the others went in. I had not even a stick. I then came with the party to Kotlah. I came inside the town to the palace gate. I was in the fight before the Treasury, but had no arms. I don't know who killed the Kotwal. I don't know who showed us the road in, I followed others. We came to Kotlah by God's order to kill the slayers of kine. From Kotlah we went to Burr, where we were captured. The whole gang was captured at Burr. None left us on the road.

L. COMAR.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 21.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 4, *Saitha Singh*. 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhainee on the Maghee. I did not hear any counsel taken there to kill or rob. I followed the gang of Heera Singh and Lehna Singh to my house in Rubboo. I went with them to

to Malodh the following evening. There were in all 50 men; all Kookas. I went inside, but stayed at the outer gate. I don't know why we went there. I went because Heera Singh and Lehna Singh went. From Malodh I went with the rest to Kotlah. Came inside of palace inclosure. I had a stick. I was in the fight, but did not hit any one. I left Kotlah with the others. I did not get a sword in Kotlah. We all came to "Burr." None left us on the road. At "Burr" we were captured. The men whose corpses have been shown to me were with us in Kotlah. I don't know their names. The other accused were all with us in Malodh and Kotlah.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 22.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 5, *Arroop Singh*. 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhainee for the Maghee. I went with Heera Singh and Lehna Singh, who are of my village. No counsel was taken at Bhainee. I left Bhainee with Heera Singh and a number of Kookas. I don't know how many. I went to "Ruhboo." From Ruhboo to Malodh. I stayed at the outer gate by order of Heera Singh. I did not go to the Fort. I went from Malodh to Kotlah. I remained outside. Was not in the fight. When the rest ran out I joined them, and went to "Burr," where I was captured.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 23.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 6, *Sedda Singh*, of Roobha. 18th January 1872.—Came from Ruhboo with the gang; did not go to Bhainee. Then says, I did not see Lehna Singh or Heera Singh in my village. The night of the row at Malodh I was in my village all night. On the 15th I left my home to go to the Pharwar Mela. On the road as I was passing "Burr," I was arrested with the other accused. (I was alone.) I have no witnesses. (Pharwar is between Ruhboo and Burr.) I lost my road.

L. Cowan.

This man was with the gang, and, from the geographical position of Pharwar and Burr, it is evident he was not going to Pharwar.

See statement of accused Nos. 3 and 4, as to all present being with gang at Malodh and Kotlah.

T. D. F.

(No. 24.)

Kurriam Singh, Accused No. 7. 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhainee for the Maghee fair. I saw Heera Singh there. I left Bhainee with him. He said nothing to me at Bhainee, but on the road he spoke about the killing of cows, and asked me to come to Kotlah and stop it. I went to Malodh with him. I stayed in the bazaar outside the gate of the fort. Was not engaged in the fight. Then I came to Kotlah; came to the palace yard, was in fight, but did not hit any one. I had only a stick with me. I then went to "Burr," I followed Heera Singh. I was captured at "Burr."

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 25.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 8, *Sham Singh*. 18th January 1872.—Went to Maghee Mela at Bhainee; met Heera Singh and Lehna Singh there. No counsel was held about cow-killing. I left Bhainee alone about noon; that night I put up at Kotlah under a tree outside the town. I did not eat any food there. I have no witnesses that I was there alone. That morning I went to "Burr," which is on the road to Jagah. I put up in the house of Muhtab Singh, Kooka. A Jambardar, whose name I don't know, saw me. I was in Mehtab Singh's house when I was seized. I was not with the other Kookas when I was seized.

INAS 45

Inaz Ali re-examined.—When Sham Singh was seized he was sitting with the other Kookas, and dressing their wounds.

Sham Singh—continued. I was formerly in service of the Jhind Raja, and dismissed for being a Kooka.

L. Cowan.

Confession of being at Kotlah. The case is clear against this man of being with the gang. See statement of accused Nos. 3 and 4.

T. D. F.

(No. 26.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 9, *Heera Singh*, 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhaanee for the Maghee. I left Bhaanee with Sham Singh (preceding witness who said he left alone). Came to Kotlah, stayed under a tree, and next morning went to "Burr." Put up in house of Heera Singh. His brother, whose name I don't know, was there. He is a Kooka. I went out for a necessary purpose, as Heera Singh and Kookas were being arrested, and I was arrested with them. I have no witnesses.

L. Cowan.

This man was not seized in a house. The whole gang were taken in a body. He confirms that he was at Kotlah. See statements of accused Nos. 3 and 4.

T. D. F.

(No. 27.)

Buggut Singh, Accused No. 10, 18th January 1872.—I went to Bhaanee for the Maghee Mela. I saw Heera Singh and Lehna Singh there. I joined their party.

These two preached against cow-killing, and they said they were going to Kotlah to kill the killers of the kine, and invited us to accompany them. No Soobah came near us. Ram Singh came and told us not to make a disturbance there, but to take our food and go. A great many Kookas were in a state of frenzy. I was not. I went with them to Rubbon, then to Malodh, made outer gate, then to Kotlah to palace yard. I had a stick, I was in the fight, but did not hit any one. I did not get any arms. We went first to the treasury. Heera Singh said that, after getting arms, we would kill the killers of cows. We ran away to "Burr," where I was seized. We had many wounded with us, therefore we remained together. I did not hear that we were to go anywhere after leaving Kotlah. Lehna Singh and Heera Singh were wounded in Kotlah, therefore we were dispersed and gave up the game.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 28.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 11, *Hakim Singh*, 17th January 1872.—I did not go to the Maghee Mela at Bhaanee. I went to Ambala to search for service 25 days ago. I lived with Sobha, a police bavidar. I was formerly acquainted with him. I stayed four days with him. I asked Tehl Singh in the police to get me service. I don't know what his appointment was. I think he was a Munshi. He did not take me to any superior officer. I don't know if they will give evidence for me or not. I left Ambala 15 or 16 days ago. Went to Sooghur; put up with my "Nankee." I don't know how many days I stayed there. I don't know who lives next to my "Nankee" in Sooghur. From Sooghur I went to "Burr." I went there in search of service. I do not know any one in "Burr." I sat down outside; other Kookas came up, and I was seized with them. I have no witnesses.

* What service is to be found at "Burr!"

L. Cowan.

This man was seized with the others of the gang in a body. His story about sitting down outside, and being joined by other Kookas, is quite incredible. He is a native of Amritsar. See statement of accused 3 and 4.

T. D. F.

(No. 29.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 12, *Kurrian Singh*, 18th January 1872.—I went to the Maghee fair at Bhainee. I met Lehna Singh and Heera Singh there, and I joined their party. They told us to fight for our religion, and asked who would follow them. I left Bhainee with them on afternoon of 13th. About 60 or 70 other Kookas were with us. We went to Rubboo, then to Malodh for arms. I went into bazaar, but did not enter fort. I did not fight. Then I came with the gang to Kotlah, entered palace-yard, had a stick, joined in fight, and struck several persons with my stick. Then fled with the others to "Burr," where I was apprehended. I did this because God told me to do so.

L. Cowan

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 30.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 13, *Sabha Singh*, 18th January 1872.—I went to the Maghee Mela at Bhainee, and went with Heera Singh's party to Rubboo, then to Malodh, and afterwards to Kotlah. At Malodh I went into fort, but did not attack any one. At Kotlah I went into palace-yard, was in the row, did not strike any one. I had a stick only, then I went to "Burr," where I was captured. I went by order of Heera Singh to Malodh and Kotlah.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 31.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 14, *Sojan Singh*, 18th January 1872.—My home is at "Rubboo." I joined Heera Singh at "Burr." I did not go to Kotlah or Malodh with them. I went to "Burr" six days ago for the Phurwar Mela (Phurwar is beyond "Burr"). I did not go to Phurwar because Gurmukh Singh did not go there. I am not Gurmukh Singh's servant, or in any way connected with him. I lived in "Burr" for one day in the house of a man whose name I do not know. I went out and sat down with some Kookas who were outside the village and was seized. I have no witnesses for my defence.

L. Cowan.

Nias Ali's statement is clear that all the 65 Kookas were in the jungle 30 or 40 paces from the village of "Burr," and said they had come from Kotlah. All the villagers of "Burr" had fled out of fear. I consider this man's statement quite incredible. See statements of accused Nos. 3 and 4.

T. D. F.

(No. 32.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 15, *Bela Singh*, 18th January 1872.—I did not go to Maghee Mela when they came to my village (Rubboo). I joined them and went to Malodh; I went to bazaar. Then I went to Kotlah and entered the town. I stayed outside palace gate. I had no arms. I was not in the fight, but saw it. We went to Kotlah to kill the killers of cows.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

(No. 33.)

EXAMINATION of Accused No. 16, *Jewahir Singh*, 18th January.—I went to the Maghee Mela at Bhainee. I left alone and joined Heera Singh at Rubboo. I went with them to Malodh and stayed at the outer gate. I then came to Kotlah, and came as far as the palace-gate. I did not join in the fight. I then went to "Burr," and was captured there.

L. Cowan.

Confession.

T. D. F.

ORDER.

ORDER.—The whole of the accused in this case were captured immediately after the attack on the town of Kotlah. They had in their possession arms which were deeply stained with blood, and property stolen from the State of Kotlah and Sirdar of Malodh. The whole of the accused make admissions which amount to confessions of guilt, and of their guilt no reasonable doubt can be entertained. The offences these men have committed are no ordinary ones. They have committed an act of open rebellion, and deserve the severest penalty of the law. I commit the accused for punishment to the Commissioner and Agent for the Kotlah State.

L. Concan, Magistrate.

18 January 1872.

The conduct of certain officials of the Patiala State has been most praiseworthy. Considerable intelligence and courage were displayed by Niaz Ali, Naib Nazim, in the capture of so formidable a gang with the aid of only a few followers. His attendants, too, are deserving of rewards for the prompt and ready aid they rendered to him.

I recommend the following rewards:—

	Rs.
To Niaz Ali Naib Nazim - - - - -	1,000
" Punjab Singh, Darbaroo - - - - -	300
" Ismak Singh, who gave the information - - - - -	200
" Mustan Ali - - - - -	100
" Ootum Singh - - - - -	50
" Rattan Singh - - - - -	50
" Golab Singh - - - - -	50
" Pertab Singh - - - - -	50

L. Concan.

KOTLAH STATE versus ABDEL SIMON and fifteen others, Kookas.

Charge.—Dacoity with murder at Kotlah on the morning of the 15th January 1872.

This case has been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, on behalf of the Kotlah authorities, the Nazim and Tehsildar sitting with him and conducting the trial.

The evidence of Niaz Ali and Punjab Singh shows that a compact body of 68 or 70 Kookas were found by them in the jungle outside the village of "Burr," which place had been deserted by the villagers through fear. When interrogated, these men all acknowledged that they had come from Kotlah. Swords, one spear, axes, and gundasses, were in their hands and covered with blood. The statements furnished by the Nazim establish the fact of the attack upon the palace and treasury of Kotlah, the murder of the Kotwal and seven of his men, besides wounding of 15 more.

It is impossible to discriminate now between those who actually struck the blows which caused the death of these men, nor at this present moment would it be wise to display leniency towards a gang, every one of whom is, according to law, equally liable to the same punishment. The intentions of the gang are clearly indicated by their leader Ram Singh, vide his statement made before me at Ludiana on 10th. As regards prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16, their statements are ample confessions of their being actually inside Kotlah. Nos. 8 and 9 admit being at Kotlah. Nos. 6, 11, and 14 admit being with the gang when caught, and their admissions, coupled with the statements made by accused 3 and 4, leave no doubt in my mind that they were of the gang, and therefore are equally liable to punishment.

I concur with the committing officer, and confirm the sentence of death against all to be carried out into immediate execution.

T. D. Forsyth,

Commissioner and Superintendent, and *ex-officio* Agent
to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.

Kotlah,
18 January 1872.

The remaining prisoners caught, but who it appears were not taken with this gang, will be dealt with separately.

T. D. F.

The meritorious conduct of the Patiala officials having been certified by the Deputy Commissioner, Ludiana, I sanction the rewards to each as recommended by him. The money to be paid from the Kotlah revenues. Provision is also to be made for the families of the Kotwal and others who fell gallantly defending the palace and property of the Malaur Kotlah State; the details will be settled in consultation with the Nazim of Kotlah.

Kotlah,
18 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth,
Commissioner

From *E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 559); dated the 22nd March 1872.*

With reference to your letter, No. 78 c, dated the 14th ultimo, and the previous correspondence, relating to the trial and punishment of the Kookas concerned in the recent outbreak, I am directed to state that a paper drawn up by Mr. Forsyth, and containing the following passage, has been confidentially communicated to the Viceroy and the Governor General:—

"On reaching Ludhiana on the evening of the 16th, I received a letter from Mr. Cowan, expressing his desire to execute his prisoners at once. I wrote requesting him to leave all the men caught by the Patials authorities in their charge till I could send out a guard to bring them into Ludhiana for trial. This letter Mr. Cowan must have received some time before he executed any."

2. This statement is directly contrary to the distinct assertion of Mr. Cowan, in the correspondence submitted by the Punjab Government. It is also contrary to the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's own account of the same incident in that correspondence. In his letter, No. 16, dated the 17th January last, to the address of the Commissioner of Umballa, Mr. Cowan refers to a communication which he had received before the execution terminated, when the last batch of prisoners was being tied to the guillotine, and this account is corroborated by Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, in his journal having reference to the same event.

3. Mr. Forsyth, in the correspondence submitted by the Punjab Government, extenuates the conduct of Mr. Cowan, by stating that his official letter and orders regarding the Kookas did not reach Mr. Cowan till the execution was over, making no mention of a demi-official letter which had reached Mr. Cowan sooner, though he alludes to the demi-official letter elsewhere. In the extract submitted to paragraph 1 above, Mr. Forsyth speaks of having written a letter which Mr. Cowan must have received "some time before he executed any."

4. It is not clear whether this statement refers to some letter of which no official mention has been made, or to the demi-official letter mentioned by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth. If the former hypothesis be correct, the circumstance that the letter was not brought officially to the notice of Government should be explained. The latter hypothesis is inconsistent with the assertion of Mr. Cowan, which assertion was before Mr. Forsyth when the paper which forms the subject of my letter was drawn up by him.

5. These are points which, in justice to Mr. Cowan, should be cleared up. With this view I am desirous to request that, under the orders of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, you will be good enough—

(1) To obtain a copy of the letter referred to by Mr. Forsyth as having necessarily reached Mr. Cowan before the execution, and of the demi-official letter which is stated to have been delivered to Mr. Cowan during the execution, if there were two separate letters;

(2) if there was only one letter, to obtain from Mr. Forsyth a statement of the grounds on which he founded his belief that that letter must have reached Mr. Cowan before the execution;

(3) to obtain from Mr. Cowan an exact account of the circumstances under which the earliest letter from Mr. Forsyth reached him, of the hour at which it was delivered to him, of the place in which it found him, and of the number of Kooka prisoners who remained alive at the instant at which he became aware of its contents; and

(4) to obtain from Lieutenant Colonel Perkins a statement of the same character.

From *L. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 914), dated Lahore, the 14th March 1872.*

In continuation of this office, No. 32 c, dated 22nd February last, I am desirous to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter, No. 54, dated 6th idem, from Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Perkins, district superintendent of police, Ludhiana, reporting on the late Kooka outbreak at Malodh and Malehr Kotla.

From Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Pritchard, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, to Major A. H. Bamfield, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Circle (No. 30), dated Ludhiana, the 6th February 1972.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 127 of 29th ultimo, calling upon me for an official report of the proceedings of the late Kooka outbreak, &c.

As the Inspector General was informed of each day's occurrences by special report during the whole of the time I was absent at Maludh and Kotla with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, I can but recapitulate the events of each day as already reported. The Deputy Commissioner taking the case into his own hands from the first, I only acted under his orders and carried into effect his wishes.

The assembling of the Kukas at Bhainsi (to which there was no restriction) for the Lohri festival commenced on or about the 10th ultimo, everything went off quietly, parties arriving and leaving each day, the whole breaking up and going off to their homes by the 13th, with the exception of some 50 men headed by Heera Singh of Sukhadi, Patiala. This individual, it appears, had determined to avenge the death of one Giani Kullion Singh,* a man (latey living at Ludhiana for the Raskote murders), and openly expressing his intention when starting from Bhainsi, induced a number of other desperadoes to join him, intending an intention of proceeding to Kotla, where they hoped to possess themselves of treasure, arms, &c.

* Giani and Kullion Singh are two separate men, but living at the same time.

The Deputy Inspector of Sāwāl, Surfraz Khan, who was present at Bhainsi, on hearing of this, sent a servant to follow them up, and on the return of this man with the report that the party had gone to "Rampūr" in Patiala territory, wrote to the Thandār of Dourah, in whose charge they then were, and came into Ludhiana to report the matter in person. On his arrival I took him over to the Deputy Commissioner, who immediately had the information conveyed to the Sāwāl and Kotla. Nothing more was heard during the 14th, and it was hoped that the band had broken up, but on the following morning an account of the attack on Maludh was received from the Deputy Inspector of Dehlon, upon which the Deputy Commissioner and myself started for the scene of action, and on the road were met by a courier from Kotla, with information of another attack having been made on that place at 2 a.m. that morning, the man stating that when he left, the place was surrounded by Kukas, and heavy fighting going on. Mr Cowan, Deputy Commissioner, immediately wrote a telegram, requesting that troops might be sent, despatching it by the Kotla courier to Ludhiana. On arrival at Maludh the place was inspected and arrangements made for the security of the village, and the prisoners found placed under a proper police guard.

The band on leaving Bhainsi appeared to have remained but a short time at Rampūr, and then started south, passing through the Patiala territory, and putting up for the night at a well belonging to one of the Kuka fraternity, near village Rubbā in Dehlon Thandā, on the confines of the district. Here they remained the night (13), and up to the evening of the following day (14).

At Rubbā it appears from the statements of the prisoners that the idea was first mooted of taking Maludh on their way, in hopes of obtaining arms, &c., from the Sardars. They left Rubbā about 8 p.m., and entered the village by the west gate, leaving sentries to protect the same. One party proceeded at once to the house of Sardar Buddha Singh, honorary magistrate, whom they attacked and wounded in the neck. Another party went to the stables, killed the coachman, and took away four horses. Nubbi Buksh, the manshi, was killed near the Sardar's kitchen, the whole street was full of men who were pelted with bricks, &c., from the roofs of the houses by the villagers, two of the Kukas being killed and several wounded. The Kukas possessed themselves here of three swords and a double-barrelled gun, remaining about an hour, and then left in the direction of Kotla, leaving behind them the killed and wounded, one shot through the arm by a shikari, and the others disabled by bricks and lathis.

The Deputy Commissioner was occupied the following morning (14) in examining the accused parties, and Ram Singh arrived about 12 o'clock, having been sent for from Bhainsi the previous day, but the Deputy Commissioner being anxious to push on to Kotla, Ram Singh was told he would be called in to Ludhiana if wanted. We then left for Kotla, and on the road met the Bhulaha of Jherud and Nabha, also the Nurb Nazim of Omarhah (Wazir Ali), who reported his having been successful in capturing nearly the whole gang near Sharepore Patiala. On our arrival at Kotla, the greatest consternation and alarm still existed amongst the officials and townspeople, which only subsided on the appearance of the contingents of the surrounding states, for it was generally apprehended, from the constant reports from the neighbourhood of small bodies of Kukas collecting in all directions, that another attack would take place.

The following morning (15) Deputy Commissioner and myself inspected the city and scene of action. The gang appeared to have had but little difficulty in entering the town through a large space in the disaffected wall, and to have met with little or no opposition until they reached the palace square, where they were met by the Thandār and a few men, and here the only real fighting took place, 14 being killed on both sides. The Thandār is said to have killed three of the rascals with his own hand before he succumbed to a sword wound on the head.

The Kukas evidently hoped to get into the treasury, but luckily breaking open the wrong door, found only a few papers, mauls, &c., in the place. They also took some arms out of a Kucha, but not finding any ammunition threw them down a well, and they were afterwards

recovered. The Kotla people were evidently unprepared for the attack, this they say was in consequence of the short notice received, the report from their Wakil only reaching Kotla at 8 p.m. on the 14th, the man having been informed by me at 11 o'clock on the previous night (13), and the distance being only 31 miles. As the prisoners had not made their appearance up to 12 o'clock, I, after consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, went out with a few horse to meet them some six miles from Kotla, and brought them in, in safety. A more determined set of ruffians I never saw; several of them on the way in were excessively abusive, declaring they wanted no other government but that of their own sect.

It was determined by the Deputy Commissioner summarily, to execute 50 of the 48 captured by blowing them away from guns, reserving 18 to be hung at Malodh, and in consequence arrangements were made for the executions to take place that evening, which were duly carried out, a letter from the Commissioner arriving too late to stop the same.

I should have mentioned that on my meeting the party I found that Hira Singh and Lehak Singh, the leaders of the gang, had been taken, and the former informed me that the whole of the gang had been captured. During the executions a most savage attack was made upon the Deputy Commissioner by one of the prisoners, who was instantly cut to pieces. The following day (18) the Commissioner (escorted by a detachment of the 12th Cavalry under the command of Colonel Gough) arrived and confirmed Mr Cowan's proceedings of the previous day. He also held a formal trial of the remaining prisoners, and sentenced them also to suffer death, thus showing that he considered the outbreak a serious one, and one from which, unless dealt with severely as the first, very great danger to the State was to be apprehended.

In the evening a Durbar was held by the Commissioner for the distribution of rewards to those who had done good service towards the capture of the gang, &c.

The following morning the Commissioner and party returned to Malodh, where he was occupied during the day in trying the four prisoners taken at that place, they were sentenced to be hung, a sentence which was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

Up to the 18th information was frequently received that small parties of Kikas from various quarters were flocking towards Kotla, and these gangs apparently only dispersed on hearing of the executions.

On the morning of the 20th the Commissioner, after receiving visits from the Sadars of Malodh, Rampur, and Bhir, left for Dehlon and Ludhiana. Deputy Commissioner Colonel Gough and self accompanying him.

I should have mentioned that the civil surgeon, Dr. Ince, went with us to Malodh on the 14th, and on the following morning preceded us to Kotla, and returned to Ludhiana in the evening of the same day.

Referring to paragraph No. 2 of the letter, I am not aware of any extraordinary measures for information, &c. being in force consequent on the Bakot murders other than the arrangements I found on my receiving charge of the district at the latter end of November, which were those of Extra Assistant Commissioner Narain Singh, having been specially appointed to keep a look out on the movements of the sect, and report direct to the Commissioner and Deputy Inspector General; also a few men told off here and there through the district to report anything suspicious. The Kikas, however, were particularly quiet previous to the late outbreak, which appears to have been quite a premature affair, and I believe against the wishes of Ram Singh, whose plan for a far more serious disturbance was thus, as it turned out, fortunately anticipated.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that the police worked well and willingly.

(Confidential.)

From L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab, to E. C. Bayly, Esq., A.S.J., Secretary to the Government of India (No. 1279); dated Lahore, the 11th April 1872.

Letter No. 108, dated 24th April, from T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S.
Letter dated 9th April from L. Cowan, Esq.,
" " " " Lieutenant Colonel
Parkins.

With reference to your letter No. 409, dated 22nd March, I am desirous to forward copies of the replies marginally noted, on the subject of Mr. Forsyth's orders to Mr. Cowan regarding the disposal of the Kikas concerned in the recent outbreak.

From T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Ambala Division, to L. H. Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 153), dated Ambala, the 6th April 1872.

In reply to your No. 1074, dated 2nd April 1872, I have the honour to state that three letters were addressed by me to Mr. Cowan on the subject of the mode of dealing with the prisoners taken at Malodh and Malak Kotla between the time of my arrival at Ludhiana on the night of the 18th January and the receipt of the news of the executions on 17th January. The first letter was sent off some time in the night of 18th, and before the dispatch of my telegram to you marked B. I am not quite certain of the hour of dispatch. That it arrived

at its destination before the executions took place is unquestioned. Mr Cowan informs me that he received it on the 16th or 17th, but he probably in his reply will give the exact hour of its receipt. As to the contents of that letter, it being in demi-official form, I unfortunately kept no copy, and Mr Cowan informs me that the original has been mislaid.

2. According to my recollection, the letter was to the effect that he was to keep the captured Kukas in the hands of the Patiala authorities in the Fort of Sherpur, till I could send a guard to bring them into Ludiana for trial, and meanwhile he was to beat up stragglers.

Mr. Cowan says in a letter to me lately received, "I remember having received a demi-official from you on the 16th or 17th January to the effect that it would be best to keep the captured rebels in the Fort of Sherpur till you could send out a force to take charge of them." So that, on the main point, Mr Cowan's recollection agrees with mine as to the purport of my orders for the disposal of the prisoners.

3. As regards the second letter I have to state that Mr. Cowan's telegram A, copy given in the margin, was received at the Ludiana Telegraph Office at 5.2 a.m. on the 17th, and at 5.45 a.m. my telegram B was received.

4. On making inquiry subsequent to the receipt of your letter now under reply, I am informed by the Telegraph Office that these messages were delayed five hours in the office, and were not dispatched till 10.35 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., respectively. I waited till about noon expecting an answer from the Lieutenant Governor; and as none came, I dispatched my official letter No. 2, copy of which is already before Government, and is again submitted for convenience of reference, which letter reached Mr. Cowan while the executions were going on.

5. The third letter was written subsequently, but, as the second letter arrived too late, it is unnecessary to go into particulars as to the time of arrival of later orders. A copy of the letter, however, is annexed.

6. With reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, the loss of the original letter prevented my sending a copy.

As it was not couched in regular official form, and as it only contained instructions to keep the prisoners till they could be sent on for trial, and did not contain the peremptory prohibition against the summary executions to be found in the subsequent letters, it may be that Mr. Cowan considered he might exercise some discretion, and, therefore, his statement, alluded to by the Secretary to Government, may be taken to refer only to the prohibitory, and not to the declaratory order.

7. I take this opportunity to make some remarks explanatory of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 men on the 16th January.

8. When the case was submitted for my orders, I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view.

9. Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, 16 men belonging to a gang who had committed a double series of murders were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death; and had the case been tried in the courts governed by our codes, it would have been incumbent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case then been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on 16 men, than there would have been last year for the chief court to hesitate to pass sentence on 12 men for the murder of the butchers.

10. I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me was the fact that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments which I now propose to reproduce.

11. One consideration was that, if the case admitted of it, Mr Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to counsel his acts at such a moment, I considered would be most unwise.

12. When the news of the executions by Mr. Cowan reached me, I had just ended a long

confidential

* The answer, as follows, reached me after midnight, having evidently been delayed in transit.

"With reference to your telegram regarding execution of rebels, Lieutenant Governor concurs with you. He, however, approves Mr. Cowan's energy."—17th January 1872.

confidential talk with Gera Ram Singh. I had learned from him that the sect, which, when I met him at Anandpur Muktowal in 1867, owed him implicit obedience, now had passed entirely out of his control. Such was his assertion, and it was impossible not to be seriously affected by the reflection which arose out of such a revelation. The premature violence of Lehna Singh and his party might prove a miserable fiasco, but what assurance had I then that advantage of the occasion would not be taken for the rest of the Kookas to rise, and thus support and push forward the movement begun by their brethren? And would not the next step have been to plunge the province into actual war? When I went out to Kotla, I heard of bands of Kookas having been seen coming towards Kotla, but suddenly disappearing on reaching near enough to get information of the fate that awaited them. It was while the sentence passed on the 16 men was awaiting my sanction that news of some such bands being in the neighbourhood was brought to me, and men were sent out to ascertain the truth, and to apprehend the culprits.

To have shown leniency at such time, then, to say whom the law declared to be worthy of death would unquestionably have been mistaken for weakness. Every native knew that there was but one instance in which those men were justly subject.

Last year the chief court had sentenced 13 men to death for the Rasket and Amritsar murders, and it was evident that these sentences had not had a deterrent effect.

13. There was another consideration to which weight had to be given.

The attack on the Mahomedan State of Kotla conveyed but a small significance to the mind of the ordinary reader. But any one who has read the History of the Punjab Rajas by Mr. Griffin will find that, so far back as 1784 Bedi Sahib Singh, kinsman and descendant of Baba Nisak, the first and most revered of the Sikh Gurus, proclaimed a religious war against the Malar Kotla Afghans, whom he accused of killing cows, as great an offence in the eyes of a Sikh as of any other Hindu.

This present attack, then, was but the repetition of former fanatical fury, with, however, an important difference. In the last century, and, in fact, till within the last quarter of a century, the normal condition of these provinces was anarchy, and attacks by one tribe or people on another were treated rather as a matter of course.

But since the British Government took possession of the country all classes have been taught to look for protection to the paramount power, whose first duty it has been truly said is to maintain security for life and property. To the British Government, then, the Mahomedans of Malar Kotla looked for deliverance in their hour of need.

As I entered the town of Kotla I was met by the Nazim and Tahsilkar, who form the Council of Regency during the vacancy caused by the death of the late Nawab, and till the appointment of a successor. They earnestly described the dangers of their position, making perhaps, more of the case than was correct, in order to elicit their own services; but, in one respect, they were genuinely earnest. They were in a decided dread of a second attack, and spoke of other Kookas coming sooner or later to renew murders. That they had imbibed a fear, lest I should show too much leniency, was apparent from the earnest manner in which they begged that the men, whose complicity in the attack they, in conjunction with Mr. Cowan, had pronounced to be proved, should not be let off with a less severe punishment than the law warranted. I felt myself bound to give due weight to this consideration. I may here mention that the next day, when I went over to Maloth to try the man charged with the murderous attack on Sardar Vith Singh's house, and before I began to take up the case, the Sardar took me aside, and in a solemn manner assured me that, unless I passed sentence of death on the prisoners when found guilty, his life, and the lives of the people with him, would not be safe.

I did not allow this to influence my final decision as to the disposal of the culprits at Maloth, for reasons given in my judgment, but I went through the form of recording a sentence of death according to law.

14. There was yet another consideration. All these men had been doomed to execution on the previous day by Mr. Cowan, and it was known to all that they had only been spared temporarily by my orders arriving for their trial. If, then, after trial, it should be found that the sentence intended by Mr. Cowan was a just one, was there not a certain amount of necessity laid on me to justify his proceeding, in the eyes of the world by giving a legal sanction to his decision?

15. Viewing the whole circumstances of the case, I considered that the sentence ought to be carried out.

From F. D. Pargesh, Esq., C.B., Commissioner of Ambala Division, to L. Cowan, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, dated Ludhiana, the 17th January 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Kotla, 16th January, 7.30 p.m.

2. The body of Kookas now apprehended in Patiala territory have committed two separate offences; one offence affecting British jurisdiction, the other offence affecting the semi-independent jurisdiction of the Malar Kotla State.

3. As regards offences committed in Malar Kotla, the authorities there have full power

to try and sentence criminals, sending the case up to the Commissioner for execution when the sentence is capital punishment.

4. I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders. But, with reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand.

5. I purpose proceeding to Malabar Kotla very shortly.

My dear Cowan,—You have done admirably, but for heaven's sake don't let the whole thing fall short of perfect success by any hasty act.

By dealing with the men now caught as culprits in the Kotla territory, they can be hanged legally without the delay of sending the case to the chief court, by attending to the form usual in all such cases, i. e., sending up the proceedings to us, and to save time and trouble I am going out to Kotla as soon as I have disposed of Ram Singh. But if you hang (yourself) these men, i. e., the men caught at Malodh, you will fall short of perfect success. A delay of 12 hours cannot produce harm, whereas illegal action may cause trouble. I only wait for Ram Singh to come in to-morrow morning, and I shall then be out at once.

17 January 1872.

T. D. Forsyth.

From L. Cowan, Esq., Munsoori, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; dated the 28th April 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1577, dated the 2nd instant, with enclosure from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 589, dated the 23rd March 1872, calling for explanation on certain points connected with the punishments inflicted during the Kooka outbreak in January last. All my papers relating to the case have been left at Ludiana. I had hoped to remain at this place for a few days only, that the correspondence was over, and that it would not be necessary to refer to it during my absence from Ludiana. My recollection, however, of the occurrences at Kotla on the 17th and 18th of January is so distinct that I do not hesitate to furnish the explanation called for, without waiting for the papers.

2. Before the execution of the 40 men was over, I received only *one* letter from Mr. Forsyth, directing me not to execute the captured Kookas, but to keep them for trial. This letter reached me on the evening of the 17th January a little before sunset, I was on what is called the parade ground of the Kotla State between a line formed by the sepoy of the native States and the guns. Forty-two or 43 of the insurgents had been executed before this letter was delivered to me, the remaining six or seven men were tied to the guns, and a baglar was awaiting the order to sound the "fir." Colonel Perkins and some of the higher officials of the native States were standing near me. After reading Mr. Forsyth's letter I handed it to Colonel Perkins, with the remark that it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to the guns, that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us. This letter was the only *one* I received from Mr. Forsyth on the 17th, directing me to abstain from executing the prisoners.

3. Earlier in the day before or about noon, as I was riding through the town of Kotla, a letter was put into my hand from Mr. Forsyth, who had arrived at Ludiana late on the previous night. This note was to the effect that he had heard of the capture of the rebels, and that, in the present disturbed state of the country, it would be better that they should be detained in the Paikuli Fort of Sherepur till he would send out a sufficient strong guard to take charge of them. This note did not contain any instructions to have them brought to trial. I put the note in my pocket, and thought no more about it. It contained only a suggestion which could not be acted on, for the captured Kookas were then close to Kotla on their way in.

4. The above is a plain statement of facts. Read by itself, the extract subjoined to paragraph 1 of the Supreme Government's letter plainly implies that I acted at variance with orders received some time before the execution. That such was not the case I have shown above; and, assuming that I had actually received orders not to execute the prisoners, and had disobeyed those orders, that such disregard of instructions would have been approved of is evidenced by the fact that, on the 18th January, after receipt (on the night of the 17th) of my report of the executions, Mr. Forsyth wrote to me as follows:—

"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out."

"Yours, sincerely,
"T. D. Forsyth."

"18 January 1872."

I received this note about 11 a.m. on the 18th, a little later in the day, Mr. Forsyth, accompanied by Colonel Gough, and escorted by 20 or 40 men of the 12th Bengal Cavalry,

Cavalry, arrived at Kotla, and, after repeating to me verbally his approval of what I had done, ordered the immediate execution of 18 more prisoners.

5. On the 19th January Mr. Forsyth desired me to give him copies of all the demi-official letters he had written to me, and I furnished him with copies of all in my possession. My belief is that I sent him, with the others, a copy of the note I received in the town of Kotla on the forenoon of the 17th. I destroyed several papers which I deemed of no importance, and probably this note with the rest, for I have not got it now. This is unfortunate, but I could not have supposed I would have been called on to furnish a copy of it. I had no conceivable motive for keeping it back. My act had been approved of and confirmed before I was asked for copies of those notes, and I had nothing to gain by suppressing any of them.

6. On the 25th March, two days before I left Ludiana, Mr. Forsyth wrote to me for a copy of a letter in which he had asked me to keep the prisoners in Patana till he would send a guard to bring them in for trial. I searched unsuccessfully among my papers, and replied by return of post that I recollected having received a letter from him, desiring me to keep the prisoners in Sherepur till he could send out a force to secure them, and I added that I believed I had sent him a copy of this letter with the copies of his other demi-official letters, but that I could not now find it.

7. To save time I have this day written to Mr. Forsyth, requesting him to forward to you a copy of the letter which he addressed to me on the 17th, and which I received as the executions were over, and also a copy of any other letter of the same date.

From Colonel Parkes, District Superintendent of Police, to the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated the 6th April 1872.

In reply to your letter, No. 1878, of the 2nd instant (forwarded from Ludiana), I beg to state that I remember Mr. Cowan receiving a letter previous to the conclusion of the executions at Kotla, but cannot state the exact time of its receipt, nor the number of Kookas still unaccounted with.

(Home Department.—Judicial.—No. 867.)

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Sir,

Fort William, 30 April 1872.

No. 1870, dated 11th April 1872.

In continuation of my letter, No. 688, dated 22nd March last, and with reference to your reply noted in the margin on the subject of the summary execution of Kōka prisoners at Malehr Kotla, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is now in a position to pass final orders in this painful case.

2. His Excellency in Council has maturely considered the facts stated by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, and the expressions of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor's opinion contained in your letters of the 19th January, No. 23 c, the 7th February, No. 59 c, and of the 16th February, No. 78 c, and, without recapitulating all the circumstances of the case, which will be found in the memorandum appended, he thinks it right to recall the following leading facts to your recollection as being those on which his decision proceeds.

3. On the 17th January 48 persons, many of whom were wounded, were by Mr. Cowan's orders blown away from guns at Malehr Kotla without trial. That these persons had been guilty of a great crime there is no doubt; but both the manner of the execution, and its excessive and indiscriminate severity, stand in need of the strongest justification. In the opinion of his Excellency in Council, nothing short of absolute necessity could justify these proceedings. If any judicial inquiry, however summary, had taken place, a distinction might have been made between ringleaders and followers, and the usual mode of punishment would have been employed. At the time when the extra-judicial execution was ordered, the disturbance which had taken place had been effectually suppressed. Mr. Cowan had at his disposal considerable bodies of troops, and there is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or could have been apprehended either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged. The only fact which can be said to suggest the existence of such danger is, that various small bodies of Kōkas were seen in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla, who promptly disappeared. It appears, however, to his Excellency in Council, that their dispersion was owing to the defeat of their associates, and not to the summary punishment inflicted, and in this belief he is supported by the view taken by his Honor in your letter of the 7th February above quoted, paragraph 10, in which it is said:—

"The Lieutenant Governor is not of opinion that the evidence now submitted indicates

that the immediate retirement of the bands of Kákas who were observed moving towards Kóila, was the result of the executions ordered by Mr. Cowan, for in nearly every instance they are said to have gone back on the 16th, the day the attack took place, whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th. Their retirement appears to have been caused really by the attack having been beaten off by the Kóila people.

4. It is, in short, obvious, both from the circumstances of the case, and from many expressions in Mr. Cowan's letters, that his motive in ordering the executions was to prevent a rising which he considered imminent, by an act calculated to strike terror into the whole Káká sect. In illustration of this, it is to be observed that both Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan refer to the small effect which the execution of the Baskot murderers in due course of law had had in the way of deterring the Kákas from further violence.

5. Before entering into the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, the Governor General in Council thinks it right to make some general observations on the principle on which that officer seems to have proceeded, as his Excellency in Council has reason to fear that it may have considerable influence on the minds of officers who feel themselves liable to be placed in positions of difficulty. This principle, perhaps rather faint than avowed, is that law is more fit only for quiet times, and that officers are justified in disregarding it, as soon as political danger is apprehended, and in substituting punishments inflicted at their own discretion, and without any other measure than their own estimate, formed on the spot under the pressure of immediate excitement, of what is required in the particular case for the sake of example.

6. This view appears to his Excellency in Council to involve a grave error.

7. His Excellency in Council desires to impress, in the most emphatic manner, on all civil and military officers whom it may concern, the broad principle that the law of the land administered by the established courts is the instrument to which Government looks, and in which it trusts, for the purpose of suppressing crime, maintaining peace, and deterring ill-disposed persons from following the example of malefactors, and that it is a grave act of insubordination and presumption for any individual officer to take upon himself to decide upon the spot of the moment that the law is not strong enough to protect society, or that the punishments which can be inflicted in its ordinary course are not sufficiently severe to deter from crime. To do so is to usurp the highest prerogative of the Government. Cases may arise in which Government may consider it necessary to punish particular offences with exceptional severity, or to arm particular officers with special powers of summary trial and execution, but till that is done, the duty of all civil and military officers in all cases is to treat criminals when captured in the regular course of law, that is to say, to hand them over for trial to the proper tribunals.

8. In order to show that this course is not inconsistent with any degree of vigour and promptitude which can be required in the most arduous circumstances, it is necessary to bear in mind that for the suppression of violent crime, and the apprehension and safe custody of offenders, the law authorities, and indeed requires, the use of any degree of military force which may be necessary for the purpose. Rebels with arms in their hands, gangs of dacoits banded together for the purpose of robbery and murder, persons in the act of waging war against the Queen, and all who aid and abet them, may and ought to be attacked by force of arms precisely as armed invaders may be attacked. If their behaviour and number be such that it would, upon military grounds, be improper to grant them quarter if they were engaged in ordinary war, they might be killed upon the spot. In short, there is no severity which by the usages of war may be inflicted upon the enemies' troops for the purpose of defeating and breaking them up, which may not in strict accordance with law be inflicted upon bands of criminals, whether rebels or not, for the purpose of their defeat or arrest.

9. The one thing which cannot be permitted to any civil or military officer in any case whatever, is the regular assumption of the office of the judge and of the legislator. No such officer has right to punish his prisoners, still less has he any right to punish them according to a law made by himself, after the fact, and in reference to the circumstances of a particular case. The law authorizes officers to do whatever is necessary in order to suppress crime and arrest criminals, but neither law nor any principle of justice or policy justifies them in punishing prisoners, when taken, as they think proper.

10. Officers may, perhaps, be assisted in understanding and applying to particular cases as they arise, the principles above stated by a few observations on the policy which they are meant to carry out.

11. To administer justice with mercy is the fixed and settled policy of the Government of India, but it is absolutely essential to this great object that justice should be administered according to known rules, with due deliberation, and with discrimination between degrees of guilt. Sentences pronounced under excitement, and with little time for reflection, are liable to be neither just nor wise. It is probable that they will bear upon them the stamp of individual resentment or anxiety rather than that of deliberate justice. Summary orders are often taken for acts of vigour, when they are in truth acts of weakness. Such orders frequently show that those who give them doubt their own strength, and are afraid to be merciful to their opponents.

12. The Governor General in Council cannot consent to assume the attitude in which the ratification of such acts would place him. His Excellency in Council trusts, on the one hand, in the effect which a course of just and merciful rule cannot fail to produce in time in the minds of the people. He relies, on the other hand, on the existence of a military force sufficient to protect the mass of quiet and well-disposed persons against the small minority who, for whatever reasons, might be willing to plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

13. His Excellency in Council cannot consent to be forced by the crime of a few fanatics into the sanction of acts repugnant to the whole spirit of British rule. The British Government is strong enough to keep order and suppress crime, and there is no occasion for indiscriminate severity, nor in any case could the exercise of such severity be a source of strength.

14. With reference to the special circumstances of Mr. Cowan's case, his Excellency in Council has to observe as follows:—

15. In the first place his Excellency is of opinion that Mr. Cowan's clear duty was to have detained the prisoners in custody until they could be proceeded against in due course of law. Referring to the principles already stated, there is no circumstance which tends to justify, or even greatly to excuse, Mr. Cowan's conduct. The prisoners were absolutely helpless. A large proportion of them were badly wounded. They had surrendered to very inferior numbers, and were under the guard of a considerable military force, which might have been increased to any required extent. Under these circumstances their illegal and indiscriminate execution was a measure for which there was no excuse. His Excellency in Council cannot regard as an excuse Mr. Cowan's belief that the execution was politically expedient. In fact, that he set aside the existing law because he thought it expedient to do so in the particular case, is one of the elements in the offence which his Excellency in Council considers Mr. Cowan to have committed.

16. There are, however, other matters in connection with Mr. Cowan's conduct which it is impossible to pass over, and which have been in part brought to his Excellency's notice at a very late stage in the proceedings. The following references to the documents on record will set them in a clear light.

17. On the 16th January Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men in a summary manner.

18. On the same day Mr. Forsyth wrote Mr. Cowan a semi-official note, which has been lost, in which Mr. Forsyth directed Mr. Cowan to send the prisoners to Sherpur, to be kept until Mr. Forsyth could send a guard to take charge of them. Mr. Forsyth believes that his letter said that the guard was to take them into Ludhiana for trial. Mr. Cowan believes that trial was not referred to. Be this as it may, the letter reached Mr. Cowan some hours before any of the executions took place. He says, "I put the note in my pocket, and thought no more about it. It contained only a suggestion, which could not be acted on, for the captured khakas were then close to Koha on their way in." This conduct would imply that, in Mr. Cowan's opinion, the main point of the note was that the men should be sent to Sherpur, whereas it should have been also apparent to Mr. Cowan that Mr. Forsyth desired that the men should be kept in custody.

19. The execution, therefore, cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's instruction, and took place before any reply had been received to a telegraphic message sent by Mr. Cowan the day before to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men only.

20. Before the executions were finished, and whilst six or seven men were tied to the guns, Mr. Cowan received an official letter containing a positive order from Mr. Forsyth to proceed according to law. Mr. Forsyth's words were, "I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders." But with reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand." Upon this Mr. Cowan says, "After reading Mr. Forsyth's letter, I handed it to Colonel Perkins, District Superintendent of Police, with the remark that it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to guns, that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us."

21. His Excellency in Council cannot see that there could have been any serious difficulty in staying the execution without even communicating the reasons for doing so to the bystanders. It was Mr. Cowan's clear duty to obey Mr. Forsyth's order, in a case in which the lives of six or seven persons were at stake, and where the act forbidden was upon the face of it illegal.

22. While the Governor General in Council recognises that the lives of all the criminal-involvement in the recent outbreak in the Punjab were in principle forfeited to the laws, his Excellency is under the painful necessity of affirming that the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterised by incidents which gave it a complexion of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and in the absence

of

of station, invoked but not availed, it was presented to completion in contravention of positive orders.

23. Under all these circumstances, his Excellency in Council is compelled to direct that Mr. Cowan be removed from the service. He does so with deep regret, as Mr. Cowan's previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement.

24. It remains now to consider the case of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the approval passed by him on the act of Mr. Cowan, and to the confirmation by him as Commissioner of Umballa of the sentence passed by the native officials of the Malhar Kotla State, with the concurrence of Mr. Cowan against 16 other prisoners.

25. In confirming the sentence, and in ordering the immediate execution of the prisoners, Mr. Forsyth was acting in a political rather than in a judicial capacity. It is the duty of officers so situated to be specially on their guard against permitting the native states which are under their superintendence to act with a degree of harshness or precipitancy alien to the spirit of English rule, and although Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were no doubt legal, that fact alone ought not to protect him from censure, if his proceedings showed a want of that merciful discrimination which ought in all cases to be characteristic of the British administration of justice. In this, Mr. Forsyth seems, to his Excellency in Council, to have failed, and the failure was apparently due to his having permitted a not unnatural desire to support a subordinate, to assume undue prominence in his mind in a case where interests of far greater importance were concerned.

26. On the morning of January 17th, Mr. Forsyth had telegraphed to the Punjab Government, as follows:—

"Referring to Cowan's telegram, asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got 70 men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form, and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement better allayed, &c., &c."

27. On the night of the 16th, he wrote a demi-official letter, which reached Mr. Cowan before the execution. On the 17th he wrote two separate letters, one official and one demi-official, the first directing Mr. Cowan, and the second requesting him in the most pressing, though in most friendly terms, not to proceed illegally. On the 18th, having received the report of the executions, he gave an unqualified confirmation of all that Mr. Cowan had done, in the following terms:—"My dear Cowan, I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." Mr. Forsyth thus anticipated, without necessity, the opinions of the Lieutenant Governor and the Government of India, committed superior authorities as far as he could to sentiments which might be repugnant to their judgment, and directly reversed his own distinct resolution formed and expressed up to that moment. On the same day he confirmed the sentence of the Malhar Kotla authorities, and ordered the immediate execution of the 16 men condemned by them, a course which was not warranted by the necessity of making a further example, or by the character of the parties concerned, among whom various shades of guilt might, by a less cursory inquiry, have been discovered.

28. In Mr. Forsyth's explanation of the course taken by him, he says in his letter of the 8th April 1872:—

"I take this opportunity to make some remarks explanatory of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 men on the 18th January.

"When the case was submitted for my orders, I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view.

"Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, 16 men belonging to a gang who had committed a double series of murders, were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death, and, had the case been tried in the courts governed by our codes, it would have been incumbent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case, then, been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on 16 men, than there would have been last year for the Chief Court to hesitate to pass sentence on 12 men for the murder of the butchers.

"I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me, was the fact, that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments which I now propose to reproduce.

"One consideration was, that if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different, and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to cancel his acts at such a moment, I considered would be most unwise."

He adds, in subsequent paragraphs, that he had had a conversation with Ram Singh, which

which gave him a strong impression of the serious character of the outbreak, that whilst the sentence was awaiting sanction, he heard a report of Kuka bands being in the neighbourhood, and that the Sardar of Malohi pressed him to pass sentence of death. The prominent feeling in his mind, however, seems to have been that Mr. Cowan ought to be supported in an act which Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden.

29. In conformity with the views announced above, his Excellency in Council is of opinion that, while Mr. Forsyth is undoubtedly guiltless of an illegal act, he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan, that he failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a native government in a serious emergency, and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognized policy of the Government of India.

30. His Excellency in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth's conduct will be adequately dealt with by his removal from the Commissionership of Umballa to a position in another province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any native state, and by an expression of the opinion of the Government of India that he ought not in future be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence.

31. The Governor General in Council is constrained to notice, with regret, that two documents essential to the information of the Supreme Government in this case were not brought to his knowledge in regular course, and at the commencement of the correspondence, viz. the demi-official letter written by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 18th January, since received, and the letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 18th, confirming his proceedings.

32. It is with great concern that his Excellency in Council feels compelled to pass orders which affect so seriously officers whose fault has no doubt been due mainly to over-zeal for the maintenance of peace and order, but he considers it absolutely necessary to cause it to be understood that, whilst every officer will be fully supported in any measures, however rigorous, which he may be justified by law in adopting for the maintenance or restoration of the peace, no one will be permitted to supersede the law at his own discretion. The line between the two things is broad and clear, and the Governor General in Council would be equally prompt to notice any remissness in the use of the means sanctioned by law for suppressing crime and bringing criminals to justice. He has no fear that the course which it has been necessary to take with regard to the present case will deter other officers from a becoming energy and promptitude in the presence of danger. On the other hand, his Excellency in Council fears as little that the course now taken will be misunderstood by the native population. He trusts that this example will teach them that under British rule all alike must obey the law, and they may be well assured that the punishment now inflicted on a British officer who has broken the law, is not in any way connected with indifference or indulgence to the crimes of those whom he punished unlawfully. Their offence was deserving of exemplary punishment, though it should have been inflicted in a proper manner, with greater moderation, and with more discrimination, between the degrees of guilt of the persons concerned. And, lastly, his Excellency trusts the present decision will make it clear to all classes that such proceedings as Mr. Cowan's are forbidden by law, and are bad in policy, because they leave no time for moderation and discrimination, and so take away the distinction between the deliberate satisfaction of the requirements of justice, and a hasty acceptance of the suggestions of excitement and alarm.

33. In commenting this review of the conduct of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Governor General in Council considers it due to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to refer to the sentiments announced by his Honor in connection with those which his Excellency in Council has felt bound to record. The Lieutenant Governor, from the first, embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to the precipitation, illegality, and indiscriminate rigour of his proceedings. A consideration of the exciting circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, of the political danger which he apprehended, and of the necessity of supporting officers of Government in acts even of excessive severity when done in good faith, and for the public interest, induced the Lieutenant Governor to withhold an expression of blame which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments, and of which the Governor General in Council would have approved. His Excellency is, however, happy to be able to recognize that there is no essential difference between the views entertained by the Governor General in Council and those of the high officer entrusted with the administration and security of a province as important as the Punjab.

(Government of India, Financial Department—No. 151A, of 1872).

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, &c., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Port William, 3 May 1872.

By our Judicial Despatch, No. 28, of the 2nd instant, in the Home Department, your Grace will learn that we have considered it necessary to mark our condemnation of the conduct of Mr. L. Cowan, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ludiana, by removing him altogether from the service of Government.

2. The reasons for our action are fully set forth in the Home Office Despatch above quoted. We now venture to recommend to your Grace's merciful consideration Mr. Cowan's claim to a moderate pension.

3. Mr. Cowan is an uncovenanted servant, who, through a long service of 23 years, had raised himself, by meritorious and faithful conduct, to the responsible office of Deputy Commissioner, and had been for some time entrusted with the charge of the Ludiana District, which contained the head quarters of the Kuka sect. The selection of Mr. Cowan for the charge of a district which contained peculiar elements of disaffection and danger is a proof of the esteem in which his character as a public officer stood, and his acts in the early part of last year, in connection with the murders perpetrated by the Kukas at Raikot, fully justified the confidence placed in him. That he failed in the present instance we cannot but attribute in a great measure to the grave apprehensions which the proceedings of this sect, somewhat perhaps exaggerated by his close observations of them, had excited in his mind.

4. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cowan acted sincerely and zealously in accordance with what he erroneously believed to be the urgent demands of public duty. It is deeply to be lamented that he did not possess that firmness and calmness of temperament which enables a public servant to behave at once with energy and reflection in a serious danger. Mr. Cowan erred, but his errors is not, in our opinion, to be confounded with those deliberate infractions of duty which are commonly visited with the severest penalties. In this case there was no offence against the rules of morality or rectitude; it was the misfortune of Mr. Cowan to be confronted with an emergency which his character did not enable him to meet with success. Nothing short of the removal of Mr. Cowan from the service would adequately mark the reprobation which this Government entertains for the acts into which he was betrayed, but we have prescribed this severe measure of punishment with regret; we cannot withhold some measure of sympathy for the offender, and we should be sorry to see a sentence of absolute ruin added to the humiliation and loss which he must inevitably experience. We therefore earnestly solicit the assent of your Grace to the proposal which we now submit, viz., that as a special case Mr. Cowan be allowed a pension of 300 rupees per mensem, with effect from the date of his dismissal.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Napier.

Napier of Magdala.

John Strachey.

R. Temple.

H. W. Norman.

(Judicial, No. 32.)

From Secretary of State for India in Council to the Government of India.

My Lord,

India Office, 18 July 1872.

THE Despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated 2nd May, No. 28, of 1872, relative to the Kuka disturbances, has been most carefully considered by me in Council.

2. In that Despatch, Lord Napier in Council stated that, after a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the outbreak and its suppression, he had felt it his duty to dismiss Mr. Cowan from the service of Government, and to remove Mr. Forsyth to another appointment in Oude.

3. I have to express to you my concurrence in the principles laid down by the Government of India as applicable to this most painful case, and my entire approval of the dismissal of Mr. Cowan from the public service, and likewise of the orders which you have issued in respect to Mr. Forsyth.

4. In consideration of his previous services, I approve of the grant to Mr. Cowan of a pension of 300 rupees per mensem, as proposed in the Financial Despatch of Lord Napier in Council, dated 3rd May, No. 1614, of 1872.

I have, &c.
(signed) Argyll.

EAST INDIA (KOOKA OUTBREAK).

**COPY of CORRESPONDENCE, or EXTRACTS from
CORRESPONDENCE, relating to the KOOKA
OUTBREAK.**

(Mr. Kincaid.)

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